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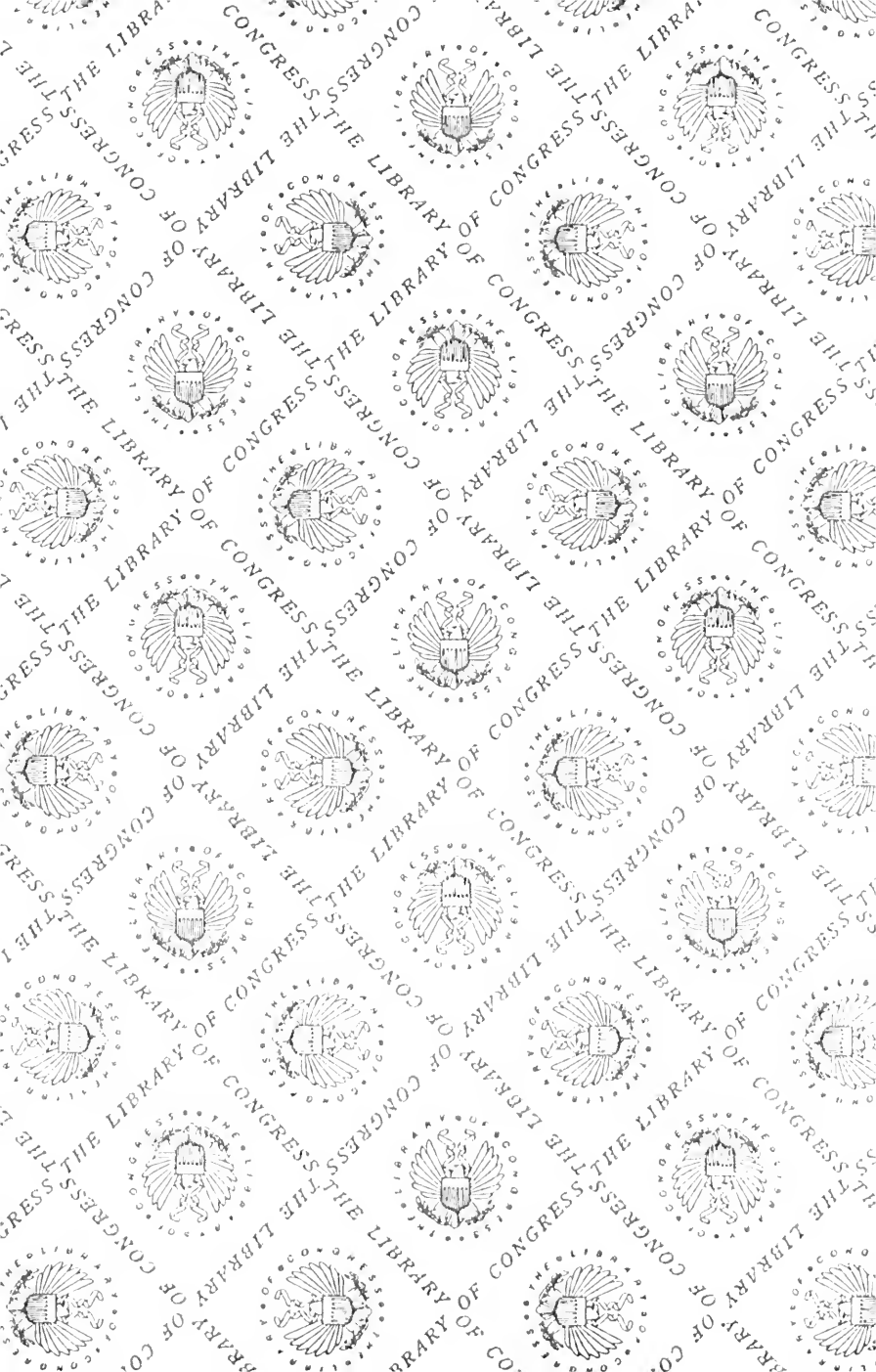
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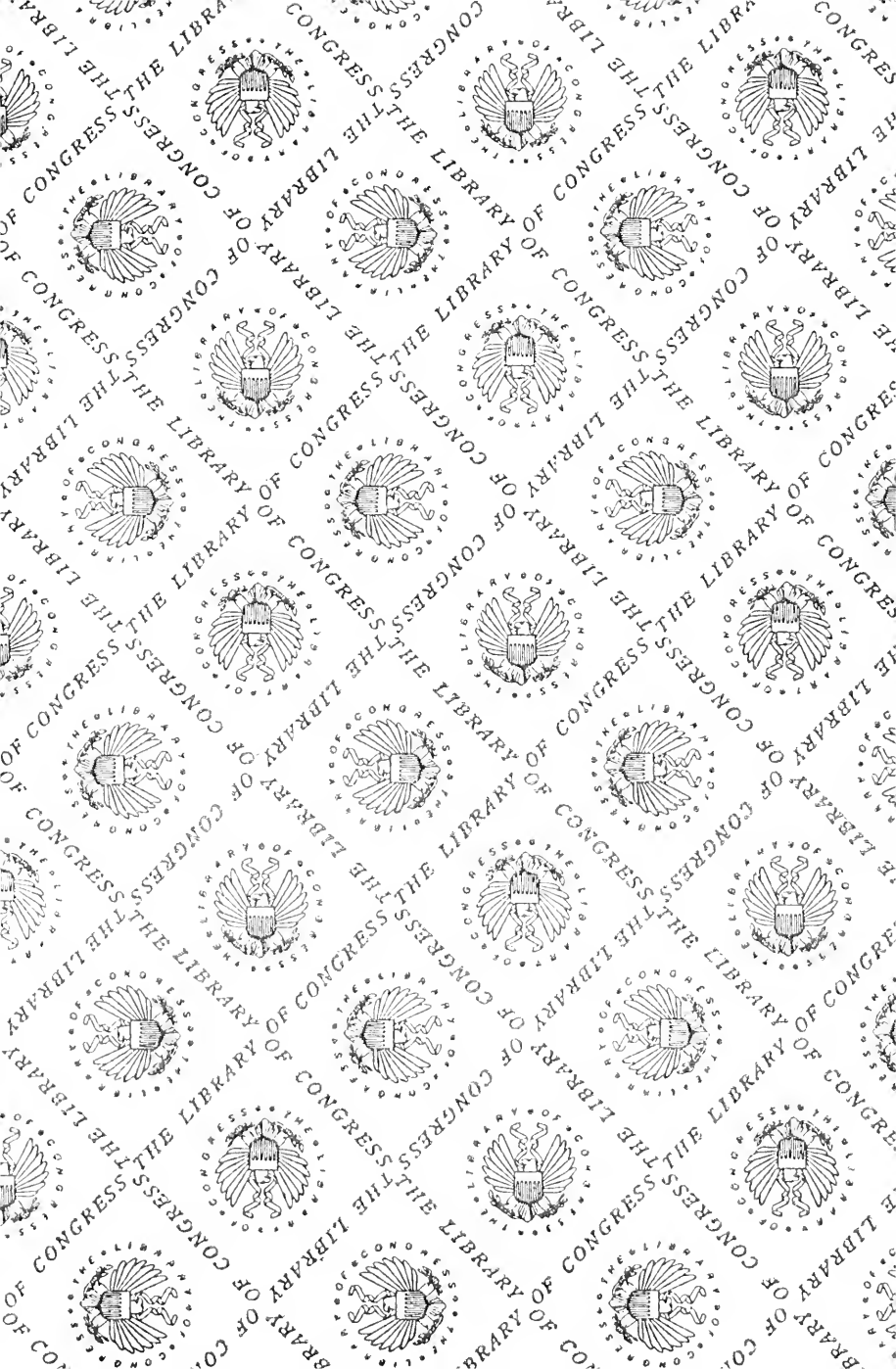
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Manual of United States History

BY

Mrs. James Dolu McVey.



PRICE

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MANUAL OF UNITED STATES HISTORY.

*BEING VOLUME II OF THE CHENEY SERIES
OF SCHOOL MANUALS.*

COMPILED BY

MRS. JAMES DOW McVEY.

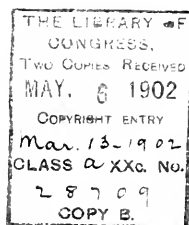
LATE TEACHER OF HISTORY AND LITERATURE, TEN BROECK
ACADEMY, FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

DESIGNED FOR TERMS OF FOURTEEN WEEKS.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

MRS. JAMES DOW McVEY, PUBLISHER.

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TO TEACHERS.

As in all narration there is of necessity some connecting medium, so, through these lessons runs the thread of time, upon which are placed, in their order, events of our national history.

The special merit claimed for this compilation lies in such arrangement of the questions as shall leave upon the mind a clear-cut impression, in which prominent points are given due eminence, and unimportant ones occupy their proper places.

The subject is divided into seven periods; occurrences in these are presented in chronological order. In the reviews at the close of each epoch, this sequence of events is not followed, but questions are upon such incidents as may need to be emphasized. By this method pupils gain experience which may be valuable when undergoing the Regents examinations, as their papers necessarily are made up of questions concerning unrelated periods. The reviews are also designed to throw side-lights upon historic occasions, and to bring to view the relation between cause and effect, as upon that depends largely, the worth of a book of this nature.

The Manual, in connection with any text-book, may supplement the daily work of the teacher; and relief from laborious black-board work will follow the placing of the books in the hands of pupils to be used in the regular class drill.

There are no "catch" questions; should one occasionally appear which is not fully answered by the text-book, interest may be aroused by requiring students to find out the facts for themselves, thereby acquiring one of the kinds of knowledge mentioned in the famous saying of Dr. Samuel Johnson: "There are two kinds of knowledge; to know a thing ourselves, or, to know where to find information upon a subject."

The matter of the French and Spanish settlements in North America, is touched upon here only as these bear upon the history of the United States; but so lately as January, 1902, the importance and extent of the French occupation of our western country were vividly recalled by the announcement upon that date was erased from the map of the United States—by the postal authorities—the name of Kaskaskia. Before the planting of the last of the English-American colonies, this flourishing French capital is said by historians "to have been to Illinois what Paris is at this day to France."

Much painstaking research and verification have been given to the work which is brought down to the present year. In addition to the book proper, a supplementary chapter upon New York—Colony and State—is given. As this required the consulting of authorities not easily accessible, the answers follow the questions in this chapter.

ISIDORE VAN AERNAM McVEY, A. M.

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MANUAL OF UNITED STATES HISTORY.

*FIRST PERIOD.**

LESSON I.

DISCOVERY AND COLONIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD.

1. What Norseman visited the coast of New England about the year 1000? What did he name it?
2. Was this visit followed by permanent settlements by the Norsemen?
3. Was the theory of the spherical form of the earth first advanced by Columbus?
4. What famous teacher,—long before the time of Columbus—had taught his pupils that "The earth is round"?
5. Did Pythagoras believe that all parts of the earth were inhabited; how many years was this before Columbus?
6. What commercial need led to the discovery of the New World?
7. In 1453 the Turks barred Christians from Mediterranean ports; how did this contribute to the discovery of America?
8. What inventions made the voyage possible?
9. How did the route of Columbus and other navigators differ from that of modern Atlantic steamers? Why?
10. What was meant by a northwest passage?
11. What discoveries were made by Columbus on his first voyage; how many did he make to the New World?

* For convenience this study of American history is divided into Seven Periods:

First Period.—The Discovery of America and its Colonization by European Nations.

Second Period.—Colonial Wars.

Third Period.—Revolutionary War; Framing and Adoption of the Constitution.

Fourth Period.—From the Adoption of the Constitution to the Compromise of 1850.

Fifth Period.—From the Compromise of 1850 to the close of the Civil War.

Sixth Period.—From the close of the Civil War to the War with Spain.

Seventh Period.—The War with Spain and Expansion Problems.

12. Where did he die; where was he first buried; how many times has his body been sent across the ocean?
 13. When did the Cabots—John and Sebastian—reach the North American coast? By what English king were they employed?
 14. How many voyages did they make; were their discoveries followed immediately by English settlements?
 15. What interest attaches to Americus Vespucius, of Florence, Italy?
 16. Give an account of the discovery of Florida?
 17. Who was Balboa; what did he discover in 1513.
 18. Who, in 1519, excelled all voyagers up to that date; what islands were reached by him; where did he die?
 19. Were the Indians, found here by the early explorers, the first inhabitants of this country?
 20. When was it first known that a race had flourished here, of whom the Indians were ignorant?
 21. How were the mounds discovered; how do they differ in form and size; what is their height?
 22. For what purpose were they built; in what localities are they found?
 23. Judging from articles found in the mounds, how did their builders compare, as to civilization, with the race found by Columbus?
-

LESSON II.

DISCOVERY AND COLONIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD.

1. To what nation did Ferdinand Magellan belong?
2. For what is another Portuguese navigator famous?
3. What rule was sanctioned by Pope Alexander VI. in order to prevent disputes between Spain and Portugal?
4. Where is the oldest land in the world; why then is this old land called the New World?
5. Besides the one of 1498, name another English exploration of the Atlantic coast, in 1576?
6. What Englishman explored Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds in 1584?
7. What famous Englishman explored the Pacific in 1579?

8. What French explorer sailed up the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1506 ?
 9. Describe Verazzani's voyage along the Atlantic coast in 1524.
 10. What exploration was made by Cartier in 1534 ?
 11. What lakes were discovered in 1609 by Champlain ?
 12. Name the territory explored by La Salle; when did he sail the entire length of the Mississippi river ?
 13. Mention a French Huguenot settlement made at Port Royal ?
 14. The beginning of European wars in this country was at Port Royal, in 1565; who made the attack upon that settlement ?
 15. When and where did the French retaliate ?
 16. What waters were known as the Spanish Main ?
 17. Which European nation was most noted for explorations on land; which did most of the work of discovery by sea ?
 18. Which nation outstripped all others as colonizers ?
 19. What evidence exists to-day of French exploration in the Mississippi valley ?
 20. What English navigator first sailed directly across the Atlantic; how much shorter was his route ?
-

LESSON III.

DISCOVERY AND COLONIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD.

1. Name the four nations that made claim to the present territory of the United States ?
2. Mention some characteristics of the American Indians in the colonization period ?
3. Name the only permanent Spanish settlement; its date ?
4. What was the first permanent French settlement in Canada ?
5. Did the French settle any colony in the United States ?
6. Name the colonies settled by the Dutch ?
7. By what nation was Delaware settled ?
8. Name the colonies planted by English speaking people ?
9. In what direction did the English grants extend ?
10. Describe the French claims; the Spanish; how were these overlapping claims settled ?
11. Were the Indians considered or consulted, as to the disposal of these great tracts of land ?

12. By which English king were the grants to the London and Plymouth Companies given; in what year ?
 13. What was included in the London Company's patent ?
 14. By what degrees of latitude was the Plymouth grant bounded ?
 15. To whom did the land, lying between the boundaries of the two Companies, belong ?
 16. What measures were taken by the English government to encourage colonization ?
 17. Were the Companies of noblemen and gentlemen fitted for the work of planting settlements ?
 18. What classes of men were sent by England as pioneers; what dangers confronted the settlers ?
 19. To what profession did the most prominent of the early French leaders belong ?
 20. Name the thirteen colonies in the order of their settlement ?
-

LESSON IV.

VIRGINIA, 1607.

1. When and by whom was Virginia settled ?
2. Why is Virginia called The Old Dominion; which poem of Spenser's is dedicated to Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia ?
3. How many settlers came, in 1607, with Captain Newport; who was chosen governor ?
4. Name the provisions of the first charter ?
5. What change was made in this charter; when ?
6. Who was the first royal governor ?
7. What brought on the disaster known as "the starving time;" when; name the provisions of the third charter ?
8. When did self-government in Virginia, and in America, begin; what were the members of the legislature called ?
9. What power had the governor; was the legislative power more apparent than real ?
10. What staple product of Virginia was used as currency ? When did slavery begin; how long did it continue ?
11. What dreadful disaster occurred in 1622 and again in 1644 ? Was there ever further Indian trouble in Virginia ?
12. What class of people emigrated to Virginia during the Civil War in England ?

13. Were the Virginians loyal to the king; how were they regarded by Cromwell ?
14. Why did James I. amend the charter in 1624 ?
15. What was the established religion of the colony ?
16. Give an account of Bacon's rebellion; how did it end ?
17. What were the educational facilities of this colony ?
18. Give the number of its inhabitants at the close of the colonial period ?
19. Which colonist of Jamestown gave New England its name; in what way did he call attention to the region ?
20. When was the College of William and Mary established ?
21. Name two of the royal governors who were men of exceptionally strong character and influence ?

LESSON V.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1620.

1. When and by whom was the first settlement made in New England; why were these people called Pilgrims ?
2. From what place in Holland did they sail; in what vessel; where did they intend to locate ?
3. Which Company had granted a tract of land to the Pilgrims ?
4. What became of the Speedwell; how many passengers were on board the Mayflower ?
5. Who had already given, to the site chosen for a town, the name of Plymouth ?
6. How many of the one hundred and two brought by the Mayflower, died before spring ?
7. When was a day of Thanksgiving appointed; by what governor ?
8. What Indian tribe occupied the tract of country about Plymouth; why were the white people unmolested by the Indians ?
9. Of what tribe was Canonieus, sachem? Did the colonists receive help from the Plymouth Company ?
10. How did the Virginia and Plymouth colonies differ ?
11. Was the Puritan exodus a movement for religious toleration; by what year had that exodus ended ?
12. From what place in England did the emigration of the Puritans really begin ? The earliest counties of Massachusetts were named Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; what would that indicate ?

13. Give the provisions of charter granted in 1629, to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay ?
14. Where did this Colony settle; how was the settlement named; who was its governor ?
15. How did Salem, in 1629, compare in numbers with Plymouth after a growth of nearly nine years ?
16. Name the leader of the migration of Puritans in 1630 ? How many settlers came that year ?
17. What other towns besides Boston were settled by this influx ?
18. The question of self-government was raised at Watertown in 1631: Why did they refuse to be taxed ?
19. Give an account of Francis Higginson and the first Congregational church founded in Massachusetts ?
20. Give a brief history of each of the following distinguished clergymen of Massachusetts: John Cotton; John Harvard; John Eliot. For what is Eliot famous ?
21. When was a college established; give the origin of its name ?
22. In what year were Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies united; how long was its charter in force ?
23. Define: Separatist; Puritan; Pilgrim ?

LESSON VI.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1623.

1. When was New Hampshire settled; what was the town located at the mouth of Piscataqua named ?
2. What territory was included in the grant to Gorges and Mason ?
3. Who was Sir Ferdinando Gorges; what office was held by John Mason in the Plymouth Council of New England ?
4. To which partner was the tract between the Merrimac and Piscataqua rivers granted ?
5. In commemoration of what fact did Mason name the town and colony, Portsmouth and Hampshire ?
6. Were the little fishing-stations, built before the founding of Portsmouth, permanent ?
7. Name the four towns that were under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts after 1643 ?
8. What trouble arose from conflicting claims ?
9. What trouble had this colony besides disputes about claims ?

10. How were the colonists treated by Governor Andrus ?
11. When were Hampton, Exeter, Dover and Portsmouth erected into royal province ?
12. Upon the departure of Andrus in 1688, what steps were taken by the New Hampshire colonists ?
13. How long did it remain under the protection of Massachusetts, and when did it become for the second time a royal province ?
14. From what Indians, other than their own, did the colonists suffer ?
15. Why did the authorities of New Hampshire issue grants of land in Vermont ?
16. Why was the town of Bennington named in honor of Governor Benning Wentworth ?
17. Mention some characteristics of the New Hampshire colonists ?
18. To what authority were Mason and Gorges subject ?
19. Had any individual as yet received a patent from the crown ?
20. When, later, such cases occurred what was the form of government called ?

LESSON VII.

NEW YORK, 1623.

1. In what year did Hudson discover the river now bearing his name; by what nation was he employed ?
2. How far up the river did he sail; give the name of his ship ?
3. What Italian navigator, in the employ of France, had probably sailed into New York bay in 1524 ?
4. The first founders of Dutch and French power in America, —Hudson and Champlain—were, in the summer of 1609, only a few miles apart, in the present state of New York: What action on the part of Champlain, drew upon the French nation, the unrelenting hatred of the Iroquois, and assured to the Dutch the friendship of the five nations?
5. Between what rivers did the Dutch claim lie ?
6. What permanent settlements were made by the Netherlands: did they purchase the land from the Indians ?
7. Name the Dutch governors of New Netherland ?
8. How did Holland, at that time, rank among the powers of Europe ?

9. Into the hands of what Company was New Netherland given by the States General ?
10. Did the Patroon system lessen the attachment of the Hollander to the soil of New Netherland ?
11. Were all the inhabitants of New Netherland Hollanders ?
12. Give the reason why New York was always a city of the world ?
13. At what place was a treaty made with the Indians in 1684 ?
14. In what year was New Netherland captured by the English; were England and Holland then at war ?
15. Had New York a charter; how did this colony differ from the other twelve ?
16. When did the Dutch recapture New Netherland; how long did it continue to be a Dutch colony ?
17. When England again came into possession of the colony how was it governed ?
18. Was New York a slave-holding State ?
19. In which branch of the government did the colonists of York have a voice ?
20. By which one of the English Governors was a charter granted to Albany ?
21. Were the people of New York bigoted; mention some reasons why the Dutch should have learned religious toleration in Holland ?

LESSON VIII.

MARYLAND, 1634.

1. Who was the proprietor and founder of Maryland ?
2. Give a brief account of its settlement; when and where was it made ?
3. Of what class were the settlers; why did they leave England ?
4. What was the character of its charter; mention the rights given to the proprietor; to the colonist ?
5. How did this liberality affect the growth of the colony ?
6. At what place was the capital established; what legislative body met there in 1635 ?
7. What power was given to Lord Baltimore by the charter ?
8. What change in legislative representation was found, in 1639, to be imperative ?
9. Give an account of some troublesome settlers who came in 1642 ?

10. What was the government of the colony ?
 11. Give an account of Clayborne's Rebellion; its cause and result ?
 12. What was the Toleration Act ?
 13. Give the first name of the chief Puritan settlement in Maryland; what was it afterwards called ?
 14. What changes, political and religious, took place during the Commonwealth; to what did this lead ?
 15. What effect had the restoration of Charles II. upon Maryland affairs ?
 16. What religious troubles arose at the time of the Revolution in England ?
 17. When was Maryland made a royal province ?
 18. What caused disputes between Maryland and Virginia; what boundary was known as Mason and Dixon's line ?
 19. Mention the principal product of the colony ?
 20. What was the family name of the Lords Baltimore; how is it perpetuated in the city of Baltimore ?
-

LESSON IX.

CONNECTICUT, 1635-1636.

1. By what European was Connecticut probably discovered in 1613 ?
2. To whom was it granted in 1630; to whom was the grant transferred in 1631 ?
3. Name the territory included in the patent ?
4. What nation claimed the soil by right of discovery and of purchase; what fort had been built near the present site of Hartford before the arrival of the Massachusetts men ?
5. By whom, when, and where, was the first permanent settlement made ?
6. For how many miles had this company of emigrants traveled through the wilderness; relate the story of their first winter in Connecticut ?
7. When did the first legislative assembly convene at Hartford ?
8. Give an account of the building of the English fort at the mouth of the river ?
9. Why were the fort, and afterward the town, named Saybrook ?
10. When was New Haven founded; name its leader ?

11. How did the government of New Haven differ from that of other colonies ?
12. When did the colony of Connecticut, (in the valley), cease to be subject to Massachusetts ?
13. The leading features of the constitution adopted by this colony, in 1639, have been copied into the constitutions of the several states of the Union. Give a summary of this document ?
14. When were Connecticut and Saybrook united under one charter; what was the character of the charter ?
15. Name the most powerful of the New England tribes of Indians ?
16. Give a brief account of the Pequod war and its result; who kept the Narragansetts from joining the Pequods ?
17. How was the charter saved when James II annulled it ? What king restored charter government to the colony ?
18. When was Yale College established; at what place; when was it removed to New Haven ?
19. What was the population of the colony at the close of the period ?

LESSON X.

*RHODE ISLAND, 1636.

1. What traders gave the name "Roode Eylandt," to the region now known as Rhode Island; what did the name signify ?
2. What trade was carried on there by the Dutch and the Indians ?
3. What led to its settlement by the English ?
4. Who was Roger Williams; where was the church located, of which he had formerly been pastor ?
5. Why was he banished from Massachusetts ?
6. What did he name his new home; why ?
7. Give an account of the government established there ?
8. What settlements were made on the island of Aquiday, (Rhode Island,) in 1638 ?
9. What principle was proclaimed by Williams ? How did it affect the colony ?
10. When were Providence and Rhode Island united under one charter ?

*Under the constitutional amendment adopted in 1900, Newport in 1902 ceased to be one of the state capitals of Rhode Island; Providence is now the sole capital of the state.

11. What rights were guaranteed, to the settlers, by this charter ?
 12. How did the colony fare during the Commonwealth; and after the restoration ?
 13. In what Indian war did this colony suffer severely ?
 14. What was Rhode Island's relation to the New England Confederacy ?
 15. Although Rhode Island was excluded from the benefits of the Confederacy, did she bear a share of the burden ?
 16. Compare Rhode Island and Maryland, in respect to the liberty of conscience allowed in each ?
 17. Did Massachusetts ever repeal the sentence of banishment in the case of Roger Williams ?
 18. When was the College of Rhode Island established; at what place ?
 19. Why was the name of the institution afterward changed to Brown University ?
 20. About what population had Rhode Island at the beginning of the Revolution ?
-

LESSON XI.

NEW JERSEY, 1664.

1. In what colony was New Jersey originally included; by whom was it settled in 1620; what fort was built in 1623 ?
2. To whom did the Duke of York cede it in 1664; give the origin of the name ?
3. Where was the first English settlement made; when ? From what English settlements did the inhabitants come ?
4. What induced emigrants to flock into the new colony ? What terms were offered to settlers ?
5. After the proprietors had sold lands to colonists, what trouble arose concerning titles ?
6. In what year did the colony fall again into the hands of the Dutch ?
7. How many colonies were placed under the rule of Governor Andrus in 1685, by James II ?
8. Which part of the province belonged to Lord Berkeley; to whom did he sell his interest ?
9. When did William Penn, and others buy East Jersey from the heirs of Carteret ?

10. After Andrus was driven from America, how were East and West Jersey governed ?
 11. Why did the proprietors surrender the province to the crown ?
 12. Under which governor of New York was it placed ?
 13. Until what date did it remain a dependency of New York ?
 14. Who was the last of the royal governors of New Jersey ?
 15. Mention some natural advantages which led to prosperity ?
 16. Had this colony any serious troubles with the Indians ?
 17. What was the population at the close of the colonial period ?
 18. To what religious sect did nearly all the settlers in West Jersey belong ?
 19. Of what nationalities were the inhabitants of East Jersey ?
 20. Was it a fortunate circumstance that a peaceful people, like the Quakers, intervened between Cavaliers and Puritans ?
-

LESSON XII.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1651.

1. What settlement was made by Huguenots, about 1662; who was the leader of the expedition; what was the fate of the colony ?
2. Who gave the name Carolina to the region ?
3. To whom did Charles I. grant an immense territory south of Virginia in 1630 ?
4. Where did New England Puritans make a settlement in Carolina ?
5. Heath's grant having lapsed, to whom did Charles II give Carolina ?
6. What rights were conferred upon the proprietors ?
7. What became of the Puritan colony when it was known that the domain had been given to the king's courtiers ?
8. When was the first permanent settlement made ?
9. Who was governor of that colony; how far did his authority extend ?
10. What was the 'Grand Model'; by whom was it framed; when ?
11. Was it ever put into operation ?
12. Name the most infamous governor Carolinians ever had; what measure was taken to rid themselves of him ?

13. What 'Good Quaker' governor, in 1695. restored quiet and prosperity ?
14. What Indian trouble occurred in 1711-1713; by what tribe were the Indians led ?
15. How many of the Tuscaroras were captured in 1713 ? What confederation did they join ?
16. When Carolina became a royal province in 1729, how was the domain divided ?
17. Was this division, into North and South Carolina, permanent ?
18. How did the settlements in North Carolina prosper ?
19. What declaration was made by the Assembly of North Carolina as to the right of Parliament to tax the colonies ?
20. What became of her royal governor in 1775.

LESSON XIII.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1670.

1. Where, and when, was the first settlement made in South Carolina ?
2. Who was the first governor ?
3. When was Charleston founded ?
4. How was the 'Grand Model' regarded by the South Carolinians ?
5. By what means did the Coast Indians annoy the settlers ?
6. What settlers came to the colony in large numbers, in 1690 ?
7. Name other nationalities that emigrated to this colony soon after the Huguenots came ?
8. What were the relations between the inhabitants and the proprietary rulers ?
9. When Sothel, the banished governor of North Carolina, appeared, how was he received ?
10. When he had plundered and tyrannized over the colonists for two years, what occurred ?
11. What expedition was led by Governor Moore in 1702; was it a success ?
12. When were Bills of Credit first issued by South Carolina; to meet the expenses of what campaign ?
13. Give an account of the expedition against the Appalachians; what tribute was exacted from the Indians ?

14. What form of worship did the proprietors attempt to impose upon the colonists ?
 15. What action was taken by the Assembly concerning the Episcopal church; what act was passed in reference to Dissenters ?
 16. When did the British government compel the Assembly to repeal the act ?
 17. For what purpose was an Indian Confederation formed ?
 18. Why did the colonists rebel, in 1719, and appoint their own officers ?
 19. How did this lead to the two Carolinas becoming royal provinces ?
 20. When was rice first cultivated in the colony; in what state, besides South Carolina, is it now a staple product ?
-

LESSON XIV.

DELAWARE, 1682.

1. In whose honor are the river, bay and state of Delaware named ?
2. Of what colony had he been governor; in what year did he enter Delaware bay ?
3. Where had Godyn—a director in the West India Company—bought a tract of land in Delaware ?
4. Name the patroons who founded a settlement in that colony ?
5. When did a colony of Swedes and Finns plant a settlement near the site of Wilmington ?
6. By what right did the Dutch claim Delaware ?
7. In what year did the Dutch conquer the Swedes of Delaware; how long did the Dutch control it ?
8. Why did Lord Baltimore claim the region ?
9. How did William Penn acquire title to a portion of Delaware ?
10. What name was given to it by Penn ?
11. How were the "Three lower Counties on the Delaware," governed ? How many delegates were allowed to each county ?
12. To what religious denomination did the majority of its settlers belong ?
13. After 1703 what change was made in the government ?

14. Name some characteristic traits of the inhabitants of Delaware ?
 15. Why is it sometimes called The Diamond State ?
 16. What was its population at the beginning of the Revolution ?
 17. What forms the eastern boundary of the State ?
 18. How, and where, were the Delawares living when Europeans found them ?
 19. To what nation of Indians do the Delawares belong ?
 20. Where was Swaanendael located; when was it destroyed by Indians ?
-

LESSON XV.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1682.

1. Who was the founder of Pennsylvania; give a brief account of the man ?
2. Why was this domain in America granted by Charles II, to William Penn ?
3. By whom was the present area of the State of Delaware surrendered to Penn ?
4. What nation claimed jurisdiction over the waters of Delaware bay and river ?
5. What nation assailed the claim of the Dutch, and planted a colony in 1638, upon the west shores of those waters ?
6. When did Penn send settlers to colonize the territory ?
7. Name the Superintendent; how did he treat the Swedes he found there ?
8. Did Penn purchase from the Indians the tract already granted him; what was the Charter of Liberties ?
9. In what year did Delaware secede, and set up a separate government; who was the first governor ?
10. Why was Penn temporarily deprived of his Colonial rights ?
11. Under which governor of New York were Pennsylvania and Delaware placed in 1693; when were Penn's rights restored ?
12. When did he appoint his agent,—Markham,—deputy governor ?
13. Until what date was Delaware a part of Pennsylvania ?
14. Did Delaware become entirely independent in 1700 ?
15. When did Penn grant a new charter to Pennsylvania ?

16. Until what date were the two provinces under one government ?
 17. What boundary line was a topic of disputes; when was it settled; by what name is it known ?
 18. Were there any Indian troubles while Penn's descendants ruled the province ?
 19. Members of what religious denomination had been the chief settlers until 1715 ?
 20. What nationalities came in large numbers from 1715 to 1725; to what sect did these belong ?
-

LESSON XVI.

GEORGIA, 1732.

1. When was Georgia settled; what nations claimed the territory from the Savannah river to the vicinity of St. Augustine ?
2. By what nation was Georgia colonized; for what purpose ?
3. To whom was the grant given; how did it differ from other colonial grants ?
4. By whom was the plan devised ?
5. How were the expenses of emigrants defrayed ?
6. How was the colony governed; was political liberty granted to the people ?
7. Why did the founding of Georgia afford much satisfaction to the inhabitants of South Carolina ?
8. Where was the first settlement made ?
9. What nationalities were represented in the colony ? Name three eminent Methodists who came to Georgia at an early date ?
10. What efforts were made to conciliate the Indians ?
11. Upon what condition was land parcelled out to settlers ?
12. How did General Oglethorpe put the colony into a state of defense ? Which did he fear more, the Spaniards or the Indians ?
13. What causes for dissatisfaction had the colonists ?
14. When was the clause prohibiting slavery removed ?
15. In what year was an Assembly established ?
16. What effect did these changes in the government have upon the prosperity of the colony ?

17. What additional territory was annexed to Georgia, in 1763, by royal proclamation ?
 18. What were the staple productions of the colony ?
 19. Was the cultivation of cotton profitable at the close of the colonial period ?
 20. What was the population of Georgia at the beginning of the Revolution ?
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LESSON XVII.

REVIEW OF FIRST PERIOD.

1. Give the probable date of birth, and the birthplace of Columbus ?
2. To whom did he apply for assistance in his undertaking; upon what grounds did these refuse aid ?
3. Who finally enabled him to make the voyage; what terms were made by the Spanish Court ?
4. When did he sail; from what port; on what date was land discovered ?
5. What claims are made for the two Italians, Cabot and Vespucci ?
6. Give dates and localities to sustain these pretensions ?
7. How were the conflicting territorial rights, settled between the four nations ?
8. When and by whom, was the coast of Brazil discovered ?
9. What discovery was made in 1512; by whom ?
10. Who discovered the Pacific ocean; who named it ?
11. By whom was the Island of Cuba conquered; in what year ?
12. How did England, France and Spain encourage colonization ?
13. Since when, have the fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland been a source of trouble, between France and England ?
14. What were the occupations of the Indians in 1492; have their characteristics and habits changed ?
15. Did the Spaniards make any permanent settlements within the present territory of the United States ?
16. Of what nationality was Verazzani; in the service of what nation was he engaged ?
17. What part of the New World was explored by Narvæz ?
18. What was the main object of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's voyage to America ?

19. Name the parts of the United States that were explored by Spaniards ?
 20. Which of the early explorers found gold in quantity; in what part of North America was it found ?
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LESSON XVIII.

REVIEW OF FIRST PERIOD.

1. What religious denominations were represented in the New World ?
2. Mention two occasions of extreme hardship: one in Virginia; one in Plymouth ?
3. What was the Dutch West India Company; for what purpose was it organized ?
4. Which is the oldest existing town in the original States of the Union ?
5. Mention two dangers which threatened New England in 1636.
6. In which colony was the right to vote, confined to church-members ?
7. Did the New England colonists purchase the land from the Indians; of what tribe was Philip chief sachem ?
8. Give briefly an account of King Philip's War ?
9. By what names has it been known ?
10. The arms of Virginia were once quartered with those of England, Scotland and Ireland, as an independent member of the Kingdom; why ?
11. From this circumstance, what title did Virginia receive; how late were coins struck, bearing such quarterings ?
12. What act passed in 1639, by the colony of Massachusetts Bay, was an incentive to the colonists to follow the sea ?
13. How soon after the settlement of Plymouth were native-built vessels trading along the coast of New England, the shores of Long Island and Connecticut ?
14. With ships of what nation did they compete on the fishing grounds ?
15. Who designed and built the first large vessel constructed in America; in what year ?
16. Who were the regicides; how many came to this country ?
17. Locate Fort Duquesne; why was the location of importance to the French ?

18. Why was Virginia more interested than other colonies in the capture of this fort ?
 19. The cultivation of what crop, secured the lasting prosperity of South Carolina ?
 20. By what two colonies was Vermont claimed; what colonies claimed Long Island ?
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LESSON XIX.

REVIEW OF FIRST PERIOD.

1. For what reasons did the majority of the early colonists come to this country ?
2. Why—in many cases—were they backed by the capital of rich men ?
3. What part of the continent did the thirteen colonies occupy ?
4. When they settled in the interior, why was it along the rivers ?
5. What animals roamed the forests ?
6. Where was the only break in the line of English possessions along the Atlantic coast ?
7. Virginia and New Amsterdam were centers of business, because of the trade in two commodities: name these articles?
8. To what markets were they sent ?
9. Name other centers of Dutch life beside New Amsterdam ?
10. By what means did Canonicus express his defiance of the English; what reply was made by Governor Bradford ?
11. In the 16th century, what part of the country was occupied by the Iroquois ?
12. Besides farming, what was the principal occupation of the Maine and Massachusetts colonists ?
13. What was Father Marquette's most famous exploration ?
14. How many attempts at settlements were made by Raleigh ?
15. What was a "Charter;" name a colony which had a charter government ?
16. Name the four colonies which were banded together under the title of The United Colonies of New England ?
17. Where did the Swedes make a settlement in North America ?
18. For what is John Eliot remembered; to what colony did he belong ?

19. What restriction did England put upon the colonists of Carolina as to their pine trees ?
20. For what colony was John Locke's Grand Model designed ?
21. Give an account of the Salem Witchcraft delusion ?

LESSON XX.

REVIEW OF FIRST PERIOD.

1. To what colony did Maine belong ?
2. Mention De Soto's most notable discovery within the present limits of the United States; the present states traversed ?
3. To which colonies did each of the following persons respectively belong: (a) Miles Standish; (b) Roger Williams; (c) John Smith; (d) Wouter Van Twiller ?
4. Where and when did the Puritans first settle in America ?
5. To what nation were the Algonquin's friendly; with whom were the Iroquois in treaty of friendship ?
6. Who was Virginia Dare ?
7. What were the 'Blue Laws,' in which colony were they observed ?
8. What was really the beginning of the American Navy ?
9. When did postal service begin in the colonies ?
10. How many public libraries, outside of colleges, were there in the English-American colonies previous to the Revolution ?
11. Was New Netherland a slave-holding colony ?
12. In which colony was the first printing-press set up; when; name the first literary work issued by it ?
13. When was slavery introduced into this country; by which colony ?
14. From what other colony did the first English settlers of (a) Rhode Island come; (b) of Connecticut; (c) of North Carolina ?
15. Mention in order of time the first exploration of the Hudson; the St. Lawrence; the Upper Mississippi ?
16. Who first explored the lower Mississippi ?
17. By what nation was the Champlain valley first occupied; mention a fort built to defend that valley ?
18. Before landing at Plymouth, how did the Pilgrims provide for the government of their colony ?

19. From what country other than England, did they get **many** of their ideas of government ?
20. What led to the founding of Rhode Island ?
21. Compare the rank of Spain, in wealth and power, among the nations of Europe, in 1492, with its present rating ?

SECOND PERIOD.

LESSON XXI.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR, 1689-1697.

1. Why were the colonial wars—previous to the French and Indian—known respectively as King William's, Queen Anne's or King George's war ?
2. Why were England and France then at war (in 1689) ?
3. What claims were made by the French, as to territory; what measures did they take to defend their rights ?
4. Except in one locality, the French claims were entirely over-lapped by those of the English and Dutch colonists. Name the undisputed tract ?
5. What interest had the Indians in wars between European nations ?
6. The hatred of the Iroquois was aroused against the French eighty years before King William's war; tell briefly the circumstances.
7. At the beginning of this war, who instigated the eastern Indians to harry the English ?
8. By what influence were the western Indians made allies of the French ?
9. The attack upon Dover was in revenge for a treacherous deed perpetrated thirteen years before: give an account; in which Indian war did it occur ?
10. Who was Governor of Canada at the time of King William's war; name a settlement in New York which was surprised and massacred by the first war-party sent out by that governor ?
11. Mention a settlement in Maine which suffered from one of these war-parties ?
12. What important capture was made by the troops commanded by Sir William Phips ?
13. How were the entire expenses of the expedition paid ?
14. What was the result of the expedition to Montreal, made by the New York and New England forces ?

15. How did Massachusetts pay the cost of Sir William Phipps' unsuccessful attempt upon Quebec ?
 16. Did the colonists gain anything by this war ?
 17. When did the war close; by what treaty; name the terms of the treaty ?
 18. Upon the death of King William in 1702, Parliament settled the crown upon Anne; give the reason ?
 19. Soon after the accession of Anne, England declared war against France; what was the war called in America; when did it begin ?
 20. What treaty had the Five Nations made with the French in 1701 ?
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LESSON XXII.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR, 1702-1713.

1. What Indian massacres occurred in Queen Anne's war ?
2. What important capture was made in this war, by the combined colonial and English troops ?
3. To what was the name changed; what name was given to Acadia, when it was annexed to England ?
4. How did the attempt to take Montreal and Quebec result in Queen Anne's war ?
5. When was the treaty of peace made; where ?
6. What had been gained by this second war ?
7. What had occupied the southern colonists during this period ?
8. What religious creeds separated the English from the French ?
9. Name the first permanent conquest won by the English from the French ?

KING GEORGE'S WAR, 1745-1748.

10. Why were the Indians less prominent in King George's war than in the two preceding ones ?
11. After the treaty of Utrecht, what fortress, called the Gibraltar of America, was built by the French ?
12. What victory was won by the colonists, under command of William Pepperell of Maine ?

13. Where was the treaty made, at the close of the war; name its terms ?
 14. Mention the only benefit received by the colonists, in return for the costly struggle.
 15. Had the French settlements increased during the Colonial wars ?
 16. About how many forts had the French, in the chain from Niagara to New Orleans ?
 17. When and by whom was New Orleans founded ?
 18. Explain how the French and Indian war differed from the three preceeding ones, so far as the cause was concerned.
 19. When did the war begin; what colony took the lead in opposing French occupation ?
 20. What territory was now definitely claimed by the French ?
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LESSON XXIII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1754-1763.

1. Why did Governor Dinwiddie send George Washington to the French on the Ohio ?
2. What reply was made by the French commander ?
3. While Virginia was raising troops what fort had been completed by the French ?
4. Who was in command of the Virginians; where was the battle fought; the result ?
5. What was the cause of Braddock's defeat ?
6. Give an account of the expulsion of the Acadians ?
7. What success was gained by the English in the battle of Lake George; what fort was built there ?
8. When did Montcalm capture the fort at Oswego; how did he secure the neutrality of the Iroquois ?
9. What fort was captured by Montcalm in 1757; give an account of the massacre which followed the surrender of the fort ?
10. By what French commander was General Abercrombie defeated at Ticonderoga ?
11. When was Louisburg taken ?
12. Give an account of the siege of Quebec ?
13. Which two years decided the war ?

14. Where was the treaty made; when ?
15. What did the treaty of Paris cede to England ?
16. What part of this country was given to Spain; why did France yield territory to Spain ?
17. Did the Spaniards at once install themselves in Louisiana ?
18. What had been the causes of the French defeat in the New World ?
19. Mention some of the benefits gained by the colonists ?
20. While the colonies were engaged in fighting the common foe, they were united; did this unity continue after the close of the war ?

LESSON XXIV.

REVIEW OF SECOND PERIOD.

1. When was the first paper money issued in America; by what colony; for what purpose ?
2. Give the names of the five nations constituting the Iroquois Confederacy; when were they joined by the sixth; give the name of the last tribe ?
3. With what historical event is each of the following names associated: Montcalm; Braddock; Sir William Phipps ?
4. Mention localities, other than Manhattan Island, or the Hudson Valley, to which the early Dutch settlers went ?
5. Why were the English unsuccessful in the first half of the French and Indian war ?
6. Had any of the colonies regular troops, aside from the English forces ?
7. Were the French forts given up in accordance with the terms of the treaty ?
8. By whom was Fort Duquesne captured; to what was the name changed; what is the city, now occupying the site of the fort, now called ?
9. What French Governor temporarily broke the power of the Iroquois, during King William's war ?
10. Mention the first permanent settlement of the French; in which war was it permanently gained by the English ?
11. During which war was Schenectady destroyed by the Indians ?
12. Upon which colonies did the burden of the French wars fall ?

13. What river gave to the French, connection with the Great Lakes and the Ohio; in what war was this most important; what commercial importance attached to its possession ?
14. What nation struggled with France for possession of the territory about the mouth of the Mississippi ?
15. What nation disputed French right to the head-waters of the river ?
16. By what treaty did France relinquish all claim to the Mississippi valley; at the close of what war ?
17. Name the principle strongholds of the French during the French and Indian war ?
18. The treaty of Utrecht decided that France and Spain must not combine in one kingdom: how did that effect the destiny of the English-American colonies ?
19. Were the expenses of the colonial troops paid by the colonies ?
20. How did the cost of the French and Indian war help to bring about the Revolutionary war ?

THIRD PERIOD.

LESSON XXV.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1. At the close of the French and Indian war, what marked the boundary of the colonial possessions: on the north; the south; the east; the west ?
2. Were there any inhabitants west of the Alleghenies ?
3. The eleven federal censuses show that the latitude of Baltimore has always been close to the center of population: What is that latitude ?
4. Who was the leader in the Indian war which soon followed the close of the French war; give the cause of this one ?
5. What purpose had the Indians; what places were attacked; name the tribes engaged ?
6. Which tribe of the Iroquois was concerned in this; who restrained the other five tribes ?
7. What was the fate of Pontiac ?
8. To what Board was intrusted the execution of the Navigation Acts ?
9. For what purpose were Writs of Assistance issued ?
10. What was the Stamp Act; for what specific purpose was the tax laid ?
11. Mention two reasons why the Colonists opposed the law ?
12. Did the stamps vary in value; how did they differ from the revenue stamps of to-day ?
13. Was the act ever enforced; how many colonies resisted it ?
14. What led England to repeal the tax; inasmuch as Parliament, at the same time, reasserted its power of taxation, why did the Colonists rejoice ?
15. What was the Mutiny Act ?
16. At the battle of Golden Hill, New York city, which occurred January, 1770, was the first bloodshed between soldiers and citizens; what act of the soldiers' brought on the conflict ?
17. Because of results, the Boston Massacre has occupied a more prominent place in history: how much later, in point of time, was the Massacre than the affair on Golden Hill ?

18. What was the Importation Act ?
19. What industry of New England was injured by this legislation ?
20. What manufactures were specially forbidden ?

LESSON XXVI.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1. Give an account of the Boston Tea Party.
2. How were the tea-ships consigned to New York and Philadelphia received ?
3. What was the Boston Port Bill ?
4. Relate the action taken by the first Continental Congress concerning: (a) Massachusetts; (b) the King ?
5. How many soldiers were sent to America in 1775 ?
6. What act of General Gage's incensed and alarmed the Massachusetts men ?
7. What measures were taken to meet force with force ?
8. Why were these troops called Minute Men ?
9. Give an account of what occurred at Lexington ?
10. Did the British destroy the stores collected at Concord ?
11. How many lives were lost; were the colonists disheartened ?
12. What action was taken by the men of New York; of North Carolina; of Baltimore ?
13. What other famous event took place in 1775; by what authority ?
14. Benedict Arnold had suggested this capture, and received a Colonel's commission from the Massachusetts Congress: Did the Green Mountain Boys accept him as leader: if not in what capacity did he serve ?
15. When did the Continental Congress appoint Washington Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army ?
16. Where did the Continental Congress assemble in 1775 ?
17. What Massachusetts member of Congress suggested the appointment of Washington as Commander-in-chief, name another member from that state who ardently desired that position ?
18. What battle had been fought before Washington reached the army; what distinguished officer was killed there ?
19. Why was the battle virtually an American victory ?

20. Give facts to prove that it was so regarded by the British ministry ?
 21. How were the British forces, for this country, recruited; was the hiring of these troops approved by Parliament ?
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LESSON XXVII.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1. By what names were people who favored the King, known ?
2. Were the inhabitants of any colony unanimously in favor of rebellion ?
3. Had the King authority in any colony in 1775; what had become of the royal governors ?
4. Who was known as the Father of the Revolution ?
5. Had the Continental Congress really any authority to govern the colonies ?
6. Who were the Hessians ?
7. What expedition was ordered in 1775; what leader was killed ?
8. Why was it difficult for Congress to collect money at home, or to borrow it abroad ?
9. What noted financier managed affairs for the colonists, using his personal credit to support the public credit ?
10. Name some distinguished Americans who served as ministers to foreign nations during the Revolution ?
11. When and where did the second Continental Congress meet ?
12. Near what city did most of the fighting in 1775 occur ?
13. What was the object of the Americans in the campaign of 1776; around what city was the warfare largely waged that year ?
14. How far into the interior of Massachusetts did the English troops penetrate; when did they permanently withdraw from that colony ?
15. When did the British evacuate Boston; for what place did they sail; what became of the Loyalists of Boston ?
16. What military supplies were left in Boston by the British ?
17. Who offered the resolution declaring the English-American Colonies to be Free and Independent States ?
18. By whom was this seconded ?

19. Name four important military events which preceded the Declaration of Independence ?
 20. Why did New York so long hesitate to commit herself to a declaration of independence ?
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LESSON XXVIII.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1. Name the members of the committee appointed to frame the Declaration.
2. Why was Jefferson chosen to write the document: when was it adopted ?
3. Was the vote on the acceptance of the Declaration signed by all the members: was the vote by individuals or by colonies ?
4. What were people who favored the independence of the colonies, called ?
5. Were the military operations immediately following the Declaration favorable to the American cause ? Give examples in proof.
6. When was it formally adopted by New York: how did the soldiers there celebrate the occasion ?
7. What was the British purpose in concentrating their forces upon New York ?
8. What Tory influence in the Mohawk valley was used against the patriots ?
9. Why was the Tory element strong in New York city ?
10. When did the battle of Long Island occur: what brilliant manœuvre was executed by Washington ?
11. When did General Howe take possession of New York: how long did the British keep possession of the city ?
12. Describe the capture of Fort Washington ?
13. Give a brief account of the battle of Trenton ?
14. Mention the most important battles of 1777 ?
15. What British defeat, in 1777, gave the French alliance to the Americans ? Who commanded the French troops: the French fleet ? When was the treaty made with the French ?
16. What other important events mark 1778 ?
17. Mention an American victory on land; a brilliant naval success: an American defeat in 1779 ?

18. Give a brief account of a British victory in the south, in 1780 ?
19. Name the reasons which led to Arnold's treason; in what year did it occur; what was the fate of Andre ?
20. What were the principal events of 1781 previous to the surrender at Yorktown; describe the final battle of the Revolution ?
21. When was the treaty made ?

LESSON XXIX.

FRAMING AND ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1. What kind of money was issued by the Continental Congress during the Revolution; why did it depreciate in value ?
2. Give an account of Shay's rebellion; why did the government permit it to go so long unquelled ?
3. Name the most infamous British prison-ship; where stationed; how were the American prisoners of war treated ?
4. In what year did the delegates, appointed to remodel the Articles of Confederation, meet; where; were all the States represented ?
5. What decision was reached by the Convention ?
6. When was the new Constitution adopted by Congress ?
7. How many States were required to ratify the Constitution to insure its adoption ?
8. By which party was it favored ?
9. What was the question at issue between the parties ?
10. Name the party that objected to ceding too great power to the general government ?
11. Later, what were the Anti-Federalists called; and by what name are they now known ?
12. Upon what is the representation in the Lower House of Congress based ?
13. What decides it in the Upper House, or Senate ?
14. Where was Congress in session when it adopted the Constitution ?
15. When six State's Conventions had ratified the Constitution there was a lull: what series of publications were issued in the interest of ratification ?

16. Name the three statesmen by whom these papers were written ?
 17. Which was the ninth—and necessary—State to ratify ?
 18. Name two States which did not come into the Union until after the election of Washington ?
 19. Which was the last State to ratify; how was she treated by that time ?
 20. It was ordered by Congress, that upon a certain day all State Legislatures should choose electors; upon another day, electors should vote; and upon a third day the inauguration would occur. Give months and days ?
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LESSON XXX.

REVIEW OF THIRD PERIOD.

1. Who were the "Redemptioners;" from what country, chiefly, did they come ?
2. Owing to their previous military training, for what branch of the army did Washington find them fitted ?
3. What did the American army number when Washington took command; what was its condition as to equipment ?
4. What claim was made by the colonists, in regard to taxation by the British government ?
5. Give, in order of time, the following battles of the Revolution, and the commanders on each side: Camden; Princeton; Saratoga.
6. How many important battles were fought in New Jersey during the Revolution ?
7. To what class of colonial governments did the following belong, at the beginning of the Revolution: Pennsylvania; Virginia; Rhode Island ?
8. Name the last battle of the Revolutionary war; in what State was it fought; what part of the State ?
9. New York was one of the last States to adopt the constitution; what political leaders of the State favored the adoption; why did the citizens hesitate to join the Union ?
10. What was the object of Burgoyne's expedition; what other commands were to join him ?
11. At what battle was St. Leger defeated ?

12. What important event took place in New York city in 1789 ?
13. What battle was fought while the English troops were withdrawing from Philadelphia to New York ?
14. In what part of Long Island was the battle of that name fought ?
15. Previous to the adoption of the present Constitution what was the form of government in this country ?
16. What four States ceded to the United States government the tract known as The Northwest Territory ?
17. By the Quebec Act of 1774, how had George III made Canada overlap the territorial claims of these States ?
18. By that Act, how far southward did the boundary of Canada extend; was this law ever enforced ?

LESSON XXXI.

REVIEW OF THIRD PERIOD.

1. Name three places to which Washington retreated—after the defeat of Long Island—before he retired into New Jersey ?
2. How many weeks was he in New Jersey before he crossed into Pennsylvania ?
3. The purpose of the retreat southward was to defend what city ?
4. From what sources did the Americans obtain arms and ammunition ?
5. By what battle did the British gain possession of Philadelphia ?
6. Give the name of the county in which Cherry Valley is located; what event occurred there in 1778 ?
7. What parts of New York State were over-run by armies during the Revolution ?
8. During the years that elapsed between the Declaration of Independence and the inauguration of the first President, what civil powers had exercised any of the duties now devolving upon the President ?
9. Name four commanding officers of the British, and four of the American forces, in the Revolution ?
10. Why did the British government begin the Revolutionary war in Massachusetts ?

11. Why were the main efforts of the British directed toward the conquest of New York; what later military operation had the same object ?
12. Why is December, 1776, known as the "critical period" in our history ?
13. Why did the expedition under Sullivan ravage the territory of the Six Nations ? In what year ?
14. Name two massacres by the Indians and Tories, committed in 1778; were some of the Tories as barbarous as savages ?
15. When did the British secure possession of New York city; when did they evacuate the place; why ?
16. What northern State was most overrun by both armies during the Revolution; mention facts to prove your assertion?
17. What was the Conway Cabal ?
18. In what battle was British power in the south finally lost ?
19. To what body did Washington resign his Commission ?
20. Did the Americans surrender an entire army to the British?

LESSON XXXII

REVIEW OF THIRD PERIOD.

1. How was Arnold's plot to betray West Point discovered ?
2. Give the names of Andre's captors ?
3. Had Congress really treated Arnold unjustly in the matter of promotion ?
4. Account for the fact that New York had no part in either the adoption of the Constitution, or in the first election of Washington ?
5. Name the British Commander at the battle of Long Island; what position was gained as the result of the British victory ?
6. From the dreadful winter at Valley Forge, why did the army come forth better trained and organized than ever before; to what foreign officer was this due ?
7. As a result of this training, the storming of Stony Point is one of the most brilliant bayonet charges known to history. Give an account of the capture of the fort.
8. What was the plan of Burgoyne's campaign; where was he to meet St. Leger; General Howe ?

9. Why did Burgoyne send a detachment of his army over to Bennington; what was the result ?
10. How was St. Leger kept from joining Burgoyne ?
11. Describe the battle of Oriskany; what officer hoisted the first flag with stars and stripes that was ever raised; over what fort was it displayed ?
12. What General really won the battle of Saratoga; to whom was the credit given ?
13. By whom was General Gates superseded after the battle of Camden ?
14. What was the position of Paul Jones in the American navy; describe his most famous exploit ?
15. When were the Confederate States first called the United States ?
16. Why was the battle of Princeton most important in its effect upon the country ?
17. Name the greatest service rendered to the American cause by Benjamin Franklin ?
18. Some famous foreigners assisted the Americans during the Revolution: to what country did each of the following belong; Steuben; DeKalb; Pulaski; Kosciusko ?
19. What was done with the army which surrendered at Saratoga ?
20. Mention two battles in which Washington suffered defeat ?
21. During his military career, did Washington ever receive personal injury ?

FOURTH PERIOD.

LESSON XXXIII.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1789-1797.

1. What city was the national capital during Washington's term of office; when was it removed permanently to Washington, D. C.
2. Give the date of the first presidential inauguration; how many departments were represented in Washington's cabinet ?
3. Upon what official did the chief labor of the administration fall ?
4. Under the Constitution the United States assumed all debts, domestic, foreign, and State: how was revenue raised ?
5. When and where was a mint established ?
6. Who proposed the establishment of a United States Bank ?
7. When was it authorized by Congress; give the date of the expiration of its charter ?
8. How many amendments to the Constitution were adopted during Washington's first term ?
9. What religious sect petitioned Congress for the abolition of slavery ?
10. How did Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin perpetuate slavery ?
11. What trouble was occasioned by Genet, the representative of the French Republic ?
12. What Indian war occurred during Washington's second term; by what General were the Indians defeated; name a western city which commemorates his name ?
13. Give an account of the Whiskey Rebellion ?
14. Name the three countries with which the United States made treaties during this administration ?
15. By what name were the Anti-Federalists known in Washington's second term ?
16. Who planned the streets and parks of the city of Washington ?
17. What celebrated American died during this administration ?

18. By whom were the western Territories settled ?
19. What famous document was written by Washington at the close of his term ?
20. In what regard is Washington's character held by foreign statesmen ?
21. Name the candidates, and give the result of the third Presidential election ?

LESSON XXXIV.

JOHN ADAMS, 1797-1801.

1. By what majority was Adams elected ?
2. What public offices had he previously held ?
3. To what position did he appoint General Washington, in 1798 ?
4. What State paper had John Adams advocated, helped to frame, and signed ?
5. What officer was added to the Cabinet in this administration ?
6. When was the eleventh amendment adopted ?
7. With what foreign power was President Adams in controversy throughout his administration ?
8. What was the French Directory; by whom was it overthrown ?
9. Give the date of Washington's death ?
10. Who was called the "Father of the American Navy" ?
11. What power was conferred upon the President by the Alien Act; was that law ever invoked by Adams ?
12. Name the provisions of the Sedition Act.
13. In the closing hour of Adams' term, to what position did he appoint John Marshall; for how many years was the office held by Marshall ?
14. Who was elected President in 1800; where and when did the inauguration occur ?

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801-1809.

15. How did Jefferson's election differ from preceding ones; name the most important event of his administration ?
16. From whom was Louisiana purchased; what extent of territory did it include; what price was paid for it ?

18. Give the cause and the result of the Tripolitan war. Relate briefly the exploit of Lieutenant Stephen Decatur in the harbor of Tripoli.
19. When was the United States Military Academy established at West Point ?
20. Recite the circumstances of the Burr-Hamilton duel.
21. What famous expedition was made in 1804; its purpose ?
22. England and France were at war in 1806: for what purpose were the British Orders in Council, and the retaliatory Berlin Decree of Napoleon, issued ?
23. What outrages upon American seamen were committed by England in 1807; give the substance of the proclamation issued by the President ?
24. How did the second British Orders in Council, and the Milan Decree of Napoleon affect neutral nations ?
25. What action was taken by Congress; what was the effect upon our commerce ?
26. Give the name of Robert Fulton's steamboat: in what year was it sailed from New York to Albany: in how many hours was the trip made ?

LESSON XXXV.

JAMES MADISON, 1809-1817.

1. What part had Madison taken in securing the ratification of the Constitution ?
2. To which political party did he belong ?
3. Describe the Indian uprising instigated by Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet: when did it occur ?
4. By what General were the Indians utterly defeated: at what place; give the name by which the General was afterwards known ?
5. Upon what subject was the President at variance with the British government ?
6. When and where did the United States frigate President encounter the British sloop-of-war, Little Belt; give the result of the engagement ?
17. Name the two Americans who signed the treaty on the part of the United States; give two reasons why Napoleon parted with this vast domain.

7. When was war declared against Great Britain; in what part of the country did most of the battles occur ?
8. Which gained the greater fame in this war, the land, or the naval forces ?
9. What General led the invasion of Canada in 1812; did the American army win a victory during that year; did the Americans lose a naval battle in the first year of the war ?
10. Give briefly an account of the engagement between the Constitution and Guerriere; between the Wasp and the Frolic.
11. In what year was the battle fought between the Chesapeake and the Shannon; give the result ?
12. What famous victory was won by Captain Perry in 1813; off the site of what present city in Ohio did the battle take place ?
13. What military victory soon followed ?
14. Give an account of General Jackson's campaign against the Creeks ?
15. Describe briefly the important points in the campaign on the Niagara frontier; battle of Chippewa; battle of Fort Erie; of Lundy's Lane.
16. What Philadelphian financed this war; name a banker of that city who had done like service during the Revolutionary war ?
17. In what year did the British burn the Capitol at Washington ?
18. Locate Fort M'Henry; by whom was the "Star-Spangled Banner" written during the bombardment of that fort ?
19. For what purpose was the Hartford convention assembled ?
20. When and where was the Treaty of Peace signed; what battle was fought after peace was declared ?
21. What question was settled by this war; was it decided by treaty or by American seamen ?

LESSON XXXVI.

JAMES MONROE, 1817-1825.

1. Who succeeded Madison ?
2. Why was Monroe's administration known as the "era of good feeling ?"
3. Who led the expedition against the Seminoles in 1817; what complication with Spain arose from this war; what treaty was made ?

4. Name the leading political contest of Monroe's administration ?
5. In a compromise each party must yield something; what was conceded by the Free States; what by the Slave States ?
6. To what statesman is credit largely due for the passage of this measure ?
7. What national office had the great pacificator held; to what party did he belong ?
8. What is the principle known as the Monroe Doctrine; has it ever been made a law ?
9. Mention an important fact connected with Monroe's second election.
10. What political party was organized during his second term ?
11. By what name was the party, now known as the Republican, formerly called ?
12. What distinguished foreigner visited America in 1824; how long did he remain as the guest of the nation ?
13. What was the party policy of the Whigs ?
14. Who was Monroe's successor; how was the choice made ?

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1825-1829.

15. What were the political issues during this administration ?
16. What public ceremony was performed by General LaFayette in 1825; who was the orator of the occasion ?
17. Give an account of an important event which occurred in New York, October, 1825; who was then Governor of New York ?
18. Name two distinguished Americans who died on July 4th, 1826 ?
19. Why was the South opposed to the tariff measure of 1828 ?
20. Why did New England favor the bill ?

LESSON XXXVII.

ANDREW JACKSON, JOHN C. CALHOUN, 1829-1837.

1. Was Jackson experienced in civil affairs when he came into power ?
2. What is meant by rotation in office; how long did that system continue ?

3. Name the two important political issues of this administration ?
4. What officer was added to the cabinet ?
5. Between what senators was a famous debate on the Constitution held ?
6. In the interest of what cause was William Lloyd Garrison's paper, *The Liberator*, published ?
7. Give the provisions of the Tariff Bill of 1832.
8. What statesman had charge of that bill; how did it differ from the one of 1828 ?
9. What is the meaning of "Nullification?" Who was the leader of the State's Rights party; what measures were taken by the President to keep South Carolina in the Union ?
10. How did the President regard the United States Bank ?
11. Name the members of Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet;" why were they so called ?
12. Give an account of the Black Hawk war ?
13. After the President had vetoed the bill to re-charter the United States Bank, what was done with the national deposits ?
14. What was the financial effect of this measure ?
15. Mention an important agricultural implement which was patented in 1834.
16. In whose administration did the trouble with the Creek Indians begin; to what place were they removed during Jackson's term ?
17. Give an account of the second Seminole war; who was President when the first war occurred; by what General were they conquered in 1818 ?
18. How many bills were passed over Jackson's veto ?
19. By what name was the President popularly known ?
20. What was the issue in the campaign of 1836 ?
21. Who was elected to succeed Jackson; did this signify the continuance of Jackson's policy ?

LESSON XXXVIII.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, 1837-1841.

1. Name the causes which combined to bring about the panic of 1837 ?
2. Who suggested the sub-treasury system; for how many years did Congress refuse to adopt it ?

3. How were current expenses met during the first year of VanBuren's term ?
4. What measures were taken by Congress to relieve the stringency ?
5. What overtures were made to the United States Government by Texas ?
6. What was the so-called Patriot war ?
7. Mention an important invention patented in 1837.
8. Give an account of the mobbing of Lovejoy at Alton, Illinois.
9. What famous orator was brought to the front as an anti-slavery leader, by Lovejoy's martyrdom ?
10. In what year was the sub-treasury plan adopted; is it in force at the present time ?
11. To what circumstances was the failure of VanBuren's administration due ?
12. By whom was he succeeded ?

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, JOHN TYLER, 1841-1845.

13. Give the date of Harrison's inauguration; of his death.
14. Name his Secretary of State.
15. When did Tyler take the oath of office ?
16. What change took place in Tyler's political affiliations when he became President ?
17. How many bills for re-chartering the National Bank were vetoed by him ?
18. What is Tyler's record as to his use of the veto power ?
19. How was he regarded by the Whig party ?
20. What was the Webster-Ashburton treaty ?
21. Give the cause and the result of Dorr's rebellion ?
22. In what year was the electric telegraph perfected; for what public purpose was it first used ?
23. Who are the Mormons; where was their first settlement; their permanent one ?
24. What Republic applied for annexation to the United States in 1844 ?
25. Under whose leadership had the Texans gained their independence; by what battle ?
26. With what nation was a treaty of "peace, amity and commerce" made in 1844 ?

LESSON XXXIX.

JAMES K. POLK. 1845-1849.

1. Name the candidates nominated to succeed President Tyler by the Whigs; the Democrats; the Liberty party.
2. What was the issue of the campaign; give the result of the election.
3. Name the important event of Polk's administration.
4. When was General Taylor sent, with a body of troops, to watch the Mexicans?
5. How was the burden of beginning the war thrown upon Mexico; what declaration was made by the United States?
6. When did Mexico declare war?
7. Name three battles won by General Taylor in 1846?
8. How many troops had General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista; how many had Santa Anna; give the result?
9. Did General Taylor take any part in the Mexican war after the battle of Buena Vista; mention two other wars in which he had served?
10. In what year did General Kearny capture Santa Fe?
11. What combined forces secured possession of California; name the American leaders.
12. After the Mexicans were defeated, to what office was Captain Fremont elected by the American settlers of California?
13. Give a brief summary of General Kearny's action in regard to the governorship.
14. How many days did Scott's siege of Vera Cruz continue; compare the Mexican and the American losses?
15. Describe the battle of Cerro Gordo Pass, and give the result?
16. Having entered the fortified city of Puebla in May, how long did General Scott's army rest there?
17. What places were taken by the American troops on August 20, 1847?
18. Name the last stronghold, outside the walls of the capital, conquered by the Americans.
19. Did Santa Anna and his troops defend the city; when did General Scott enter it and proclaim the conquest of Mexico?
20. When and where was the treaty of peace signed; what were its terms?
21. What was the boundary between Texas and Mexico?
22. When was gold discovered in California?
23. What was the immediate effect of this discovery?

LESSON XL.

REVIEW OF FOURTH PERIOD.

1. How did the United States government come into possession of the Northwest Territory ?
2. Give the important points of the "Ordinance of the Northwest Territory" enacted by Congress ?
3. What State led in ceding her claim to land, that the Northwest Territory might be created ?
4. During whose administration did the first great financial panic occur ?
5. In 1810 the national debt was about \$50,000,000; in 1815 nearly \$100,000,000; give the reason for the increase.
6. Give an account of Burr's life after his duel with Hamilton.
7. In what State did the Whiskey Rebellion occur; when; who had advised the tax on spirits ?
8. What purchase gave to the United States entire control of the Mississippi river ?
9. When was the Navy Department established ?
10. Name the American Captain who hoisted a flag bearing the sentence "Don't give up the ship," as the signal to his fleet to go into action.
11. Quote the first clause of the message notifying General Harrison of the victory.
12. Where was General Harrison encamped with his army at that time ?
13. How many Constitutional Conventions has the United States had ?
14. Why was John Jay sent to England in 1794, on a special mission ?
15. How was the treaty, made by Jay, received by Congress; by the Democrats ?
16. Name four famous American statesmen from the time of the adoption of the Constitution to the Compromise of 1850.
17. Name a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 from (a) Virginia; (b) New York; (c) Pennsylvania; (d) Massachusetts.
18. What President introduced the Spoils System ?
19. In whose administration was the Louisiana Purchase made ?
20. How did the United States acquire Florida ?

21. What was the principle of the Sub-Treasury bill ?
 22. Which President signed the bill admitting Texas to the Union; how long before the expiration of his term ?
 23. In what year was Aaron Burr tried for treason ?
 24. How did the United States acquire Missouri; California ?
 25. Article I. Section 8. Clause 18, is known as the "elastic clause" of the Constitution; why ?
 26. Name two ex-Presidents who died in 1848.
 27. For what special service, rendered during his long term in Congress, is John Quincy Adams remembered ?
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LESSON XLI.

REVIEW OF FOURTH PERIOD.

1. In 1790, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia had each greater population than New York; mention a prominent factor in the advancement of New York to the first rank in population.
2. Name three famous naval Commanders in the war of 1812.
3. The Embargo Act was passed to secure certain rights to Americans; by what war were these secured ?
4. State something of historic interest as to John Hancock; Stephen Girard; Albert Gallatin ?
5. How did the invention of the cotton gin affect slavery ?
6. Mention two Generals who became Presidents of the United States; name a victory won by each ?
7. What State, in 1832, undertook to carry the doctrine of State's Rights into practical effect ?
8. Give an account of the tariff bill which occasioned the attempt to secede ?
9. How did President Jackson persuade South Carolina to remain within the Union ?
10. Describe the manner of electing the President and Vice President previous to 1804 ?
11. Why did the Embargo Act affect New York more than other States; what industry of New England was ruined by it ?
12. For what is Samuel F. B. Morse famous; between what two cities was the line first completed; give the first public message ?

13. Mention an important event of Monroe's administration; of Madison's; of John Adams'; of John Quincy Adams' ?
14. Name the administration in which the Postmaster General became a member of the Cabinet ?
15. Who commanded the American fleet on Lake Champlain, in the war of 1812 ?
16. In that war, were the engagements at sea usually between fleets or single vessels ?
17. At the time of the Mexican war what was General Scott's military rank ?
18. Howe's sewing machine and the Hoe cylinder printing press were patented during the same administration. Give the dates.
19. What was the Wilmot Proviso; did it become a law ?
20. When was the United States Military Academy at West Point established; the Naval Academy at Annapolis ?
21. What controversy was decided by the Webster-Ashburton treaty ?
22. In whose administration did the Patriot war occur ?
23. What made New York the greatest sea-port in this country ?
24. Who was the first President chosen by the House of Representatives ?
25. When was the first petition for the abolition of slavery presented to Congress; by what religious sect ?
26. When was the first Fugitive Slave Law passed by Congress; how was it nullified by the free-labor States ?

FIFTH PERIOD.

LESSON XLII.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, MILLARD FILLMORE, 1849-1853.

1. Name the Presidential candidates in 1848, of the Whigs; the Democrats; the Free Soil parties.
2. When Webster declined the second place on the Whig ticket, to whom was it given ?
3. Was General Taylor's nomination satisfactory to the Whig party leaders; what circumstance forced his candidacy ?
4. How many Cabinet offices had been created since Washington's term; which had been recently added when Taylor's term began ?
5. What was the leading issue during this administration ?
6. How long did General Taylor serve as President ?
7. How was the slavery agitation intensified by the admission of California ?
8. By whom was the Omnibus Bill framed; what is the significance of the name ?
9. Name the provisions of the bill; when was it passed ?
10. Which provision of it was strenuously opposed by the Free Soil party ?
11. How was the Fugitive Slave law evaded by free-labor States ?
12. What action, in regard to slavery, had California already taken when she applied for admission ?
13. Explain why the Missouri Compromise did not settle the status of the Mexican cession and the Texan annexation.
14. With what did the Bulwer-Clayton treaty deal ?
15. What was the Underground Railroad ?
16. What was the purpose of the Lopez expedition; give the result, and the fate of the leader ?
17. Name three famous men who died during this administration.
18. For what purpose did Louis Kossuth visit America in 1852 ?
19. Give an account of the Arctic expedition sent out in search of Sir John Franklin.

20. In the campaign of 1852 which parties adhered to the compromise measures ?
21. What position was taken by the Free Soil party ?
22. Who was elected to succeed Fillmore ?

LESSON XLIII.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, 1853-1857.

1. What opinions were held by President Pierce upon the slavery question ?
2. What occasioned a dispute between United States and Mexico concerning boundaries ?
3. By what purchase was the trouble averted; why was it named the Gadsden Purchase; what price was paid for it ?
4. Name the authors of the Ostend Manifesto.
5. What island was referred to in that document ?
6. What important treaty desired by President Fillmore was completed during the term of President Pierce ?
7. By whom was it negotiated on the part of the United States ?
8. By whom was the Kansas-Nebraska Bill introduced; when did it become a law ?
9. What previous act was virtually annulled by the passage of this bill ?
10. Give the meaning of the term Squatter Sovereignty.
11. What measures were taken by both North and South to carry the election ?
12. What was the party formed by the union of the Whig and Free Soil parties named ?
13. Give an account of the civil war in Kansas ?
14. Did either the Republicans or Democrats demand the abolition of slavery ?
15. What was the issue in the campaign of 1856 ?
16. Name the Presidential candidates; what was the attitude of each as to slavery ?
17. Which candidate was popularly known as "The Pathfinder?"
18. What State was represented in the Senate by Charles Sumner; for what reason was he assaulted by Preston Brooks ?
19. Had the Know-Nothings ever before presented a candidate for the Presidency; give the significance of the name ?
20. Who was elected to succeed President Pierce ?

LESSON XLIV.

JAMES BUCHANAN, 1857-1861.

1. What positions had been held by Buchanan ?
2. To what country was he United States Minister when he signed the Ostend Manifesto ?
3. What famous decision of the Supreme Court was announced about the time of Buchanan's inauguration ?
4. In the opinion of that Court was slavery a national or a local institution ?
5. In the Kansas troubles were Buchanan's sympathies with the pro-slavery, or with the anti-slavery party ?
6. Account for the financial panic of 1857; in whose administrations had the two preceding panics occurred ?
7. Name the candidates for the Illinois Senatorship, who held a series of joint debates in 1858 ?
8. Give an account of John Brown's raid; how was Brown's purpose eventually realized ?
9. Who commanded the United States marines in the fight at Harper's Ferry ?
10. Name the candidates nominated by (a) the Republican; (b) the regular Democratic; (c) the bolting Democratic; and (d) the Union parties in 1860.
11. What views were held by each party concerning slavery ?
12. In Buchanan's last annual message to Congress upon whom did he place the blame of disunion, should that occur ?
13. How many members of his Cabinet became actively engaged in the attempt to destroy the Union ?
14. How many States had seceded before the inauguration of President Lincoln ?
15. When was the Confederate government organized; name the President and Vice-President ?
16. At what place was the temporary capital of the Confederacy; the permanent one ?
17. Did Buchanan place any obstacles in the path of the seceding States ?
18. When a State seceded did its representatives remain in Congress ?
19. Was Congress ever left without a quorum ?
20. What fears were entertained regarding the safety of President Lincoln ?

LESSON XLV.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1861-1865.

1. From what section were Lincoln's 180 electoral votes received ?
2. How did the Confederates begin the war ?
3. What was the first war measure of the Federal government ?
4. When was a blockade of the entire coast of the Confederacy declared; what is a "paper blockade ?"
5. How was revenue raised to provide for the expenses of the war ?
6. Who was General-in-Chief of the Federal army until November 1st, 1861 ?
7. How many volunteers were called for by the President ?
8. When did the first battle of Bull Run occur; give the result ?
9. Mention advantages possessed at the beginning of the war, by the South; by the North.
10. Which States were known as border States during the Civil war ?
11. What was the Trent affair ?
12. Who succeeded Scott as General-in-Chief ?
13. What was the objective point of the Union army during the first years of the war ?
14. When were Forts Henry and Donelson captured; by what combined forces ?
15. What part was taken by Commodore Foote in the reduction of Fort Henry; did Grant arrive before the fort surrendered ?
16. Relate the story of the engagement between the Merrimac and the Monitor.
17. When did Farragut, with the assistance of an army, capture New Orleans; who was in command of the troops ?
18. By what other name is the battle of Shiloh known; which army was victorious; what famous Southern General was killed there ?
19. Although General Grant was in command of the Union forces to whose services did he ascribe the victory ?
20. Who commanded the Union troops in the Peninsular campaign ?

LESSON XLVI.

THE CIVIL WAR.

1. Locate the Peninsula as to the State; what part of it ?
2. Who was Commander-in Chief of the Confederate army when the battle of Seven Pines was fought; after he was wounded what General succeeded to that rank ?
3. Name the Commanders on both sides in the Seven Days' battles.
4. What Confederate victory encouraged Lee to invade Maryland in 1862 ?
5. Give the date of the battle of Antietam; by whom was Lee defeated there ?
6. Describe the battle of Fredericksburg; by whom had McClellan been superseded shortly before the battle; by whom was Burnside succeeded after his failure there ?
7. In what year did Bragg invade Kentucky; by what Commanders was he driven out ?
8. When was the Emancipation Proclamation made public; for what had the President been waiting ?
9. How long did the siege of Vicksburg continue; by whom was the city surrendered ?
10. What victory led to Lee's second invasion of the North; by what Union General was he defeated at Gettysburg ?
11. What General gained the title "Rock of Chickamauga" on Chickamauga field; name three Confederate leaders who were engaged in that battle; which side won the victory ?
12. Describe the siege of Chattanooga and the battles of November 23, 24 and 25.
13. Were the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor Confederate victories or reverses ?
14. To what locality was General Sheridan sent in August, 1864 ?
15. What Confederate General was utterly routed by him; name the three battles by which the Shenandoah Valley was given to the Union troops ?
16. What service was rendered by General Sheridan in the campaign about Richmond ?
17. Describe the battle of Mobile bay; what rank was created expressly for Rear Admiral Farragut; when did he receive the thanks of Congress ?

18. From what place did General Sherman start on his march to the sea ?
 19. When was Savannah captured ?
 20. By whom was Nashville defended in December, 1864; what confederate General was defeated there with great loss ?
 21. How was General Thomas rewarded by Congress for his service ?
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LESSON XLVII

THE CIVIL WAR.

1. In what year were the battles in the final campaign about Richmond fought ?
2. When did General Sherman march through the Carolinas ?
3. Give the date of Lee's surrender to General Grant; when did Johnston surrender his troops to Sherman ?
4. Give the results of the war as to (*a*) the Union; (*b*) States Rights; (*c*) slavery ?
5. When did the war close; what became of the two armies ?
6. Give the names of Southern military prisons in which Northern soldiers suffered great hardships.
7. From what Commissions did the government receive aid ?
8. Were the Confederates ever acknowledged as a nation, by European powers ?
9. Name the most famous naval officers in the Union service.
10. Name five Confederate Generals and mention a battle commanded by each.
11. Which was the most formidable of the Confederate cruisers ?
12. What rank was given to Captain Winslow for destroying the Alabama ?
13. What was Lincoln's attitude toward slavery at the beginning of his first term ?
14. What had the President declared in the warning proclamation of September, 1862 ?
15. Did he proclaim emancipation on account of the abolition principle, or as a war measure ?
16. In what States were the great battles of the war fought ?
17. Name the principal naval engagements of the civil war.
18. Give the names, in their order of service, of the Generals-in-Chief of the Union army; of the Confederate Generals-in-Chief.

19. Have the losses of the war ever been accurately estimated; what rendered it impossible ?
 20. Name the amount of the war debt; was the Confederate debt paid ?
 21. Who was elected to the second place on the ticket with President Lincoln in 1864 ?
 22. By the power of what Emperor, was Maximilian made Emperor of Mexico ?
 23. What course was taken by Louis Napoleon when he discovered that the United States government was strong enough to enforce the Monroe Doctrine ?
 24. What was the fate of Maximilian ?
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LESSON XLVIII.

REVIEW OF FIFTH PERIOD.

1. Why were the border Slave-States more inclined to compromises than either the North or the South ?
2. The thirty-first Congress is conceded to be the ablest in the history of the government. Among its members, name (*a*) three Senators—then serving their last terms—who were leaders in the Senate; (*b*) a Senator who had served for thirty consecutive years ?
3. What bill, concerning flogging in the Navy, was enacted by the thirty-first Congress; in what years did that Congress meet ?
4. In whose administration was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty made; what point in the treaty was always a subject of dispute ?
5. For what purpose was the Know-Nothing party organized ?
6. When was the Gatling gun invented ?
7. Give the names of the two Southern forts held by the government at the time of President Lincoln's inauguration ?
8. What filibustering expedition in 1851, is of interest at this date (1902); was it sanctioned by the administration; what section of the country favored it ?
9. Why were the Southern people—up to the time of the Civil war—more in favor of expansion, than the people of the North ?
10. What was the Confederate plan at the beginning of the war; through what State was the chain of forts stretched ?

11. Name the largest city in the Confederacy; when and by whom was it captured ?
 12. What Southern General was accidentally shot by his own men, at Chancellorsville ?
 13. Did the Confederates ever win a victory outside their own borders ?
 14. Locate the battle-field upon which the largest body of Federal troops surrendered to the Confederates.
 15. In what year was the battle of the Wilderness fought; of Antietam; of Fredericksburg ?
 16. After what document—with slight exceptions—did the Confederates model their Constitution ?
 17. Why did cotton exports drop \$38,000,000 in valuation between 1860 and 1862 ?
 18. How many calls for troops were issued during the war by President Lincoln ?
 19. Name the two Secretaries of the Treasury during the Civil war ?
 20. Most of the bonds were sold through the agency of Jay Cooke of Philadelphia; mention the other men from that city who had financed our government in a war ?
 21. What doctrine was inculcated in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798; by whom were they written ?
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LESSON XLIX.

REVIEW OF FIFTH PERIOD.

1. Who were the Border-Ruffians ?
2. What national disaster renders 1857 memorable ?
3. When was the States' Rights question finally settled ?
4. When was the National Banking System, substantially as it now is, established ?
5. In which one of the offices held by Daniel Webster, did he gain most fame ?
6. How did the United States acquire California ?
7. What was Squatter Sovereignty ?
8. When was the first Fugitive Slave law passed; the second ?
9. What delayed the admission of California into the Union ?
10. What important service was rendered by John Ericsson during the Civil war ?

11. Mention the leading principle of the Republican party from 1850 to 1860 ?
12. What was the leading principle of the Democratic party during that period ?
13. What General declared slaves "contraband of war"?
14. What means were taken, at the beginning of the Civil war to break the relations between England and the Southern States ?
15. When was the postal money-order system established ?
16. Name President Lincoln's famous War Secretary.
17. Describe the draft-riot of 1863 in New York City ?
18. Who was the Editor of the *New York Tribune* during the Civil war; of the *New York Herald* ?
19. Who was the War-Governor of New York; of Massachusetts; of Pennsylvania ?
20. What important service was rendered by Rear Admiral Porter in 1865 ?
21. Who presented the case of the United States before the tribunal which met at Geneva ?
22. By what other name is the battle of Murfreesboro known ?

SIXTH PERIOD.

LESSON L.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ANDREW JOHNSON, 1865-1869.

1. Give an account of the assassination of the President; of the attempt upon Secretary Seward's life.
2. When was Andrew Johnson inaugurated ?
3. What was the fate of John Wilkes Booth; name four other conspirators who paid the penalty of their crime by death.
4. When was the President of the Confederacy captured; what was the charge against him; was he ever tried for treason ?
5. When did President Johnson issue his amnesty proclamation; name the classes included in it ?
6. What are the provisions of the thirteenth amendment; when was it adopted ?
7. How did the reconstruction policy of Congress differ from that of the President; which prevailed ?
8. For what purpose was the Freedmen's Bureau established ?
9. In what year was the Atlantic cable completed and permanent communication established between Europe and America; when was the work begun ?
10. When did the United States acquire Alaska; name the price paid for it ?
11. What was the Tenure of Office act; for what violation of it was the President impeached; give the result of the trial ?
12. Who presided at the Court of Impeachment; name the greatest service rendered by this official during the war ?
13. When was the fourteenth amendment adopted; how many States ratified it under pressure .
14. Who was the leader of reconstruction legislation in the House of Representatives ?
15. What was the meaning of the term "Carpet Bagger" ?
16. For what purpose were the "Ku-Klux" organized ?
17. With what country was a treaty made in 1868 ?
18. Name the States re-admitted in 1868.

19. What amendment was recommended by Congress about the close of Johnson's term ?
 20. Name its provisions.
 21. Which States took no part in the election of Johnson's successor ?
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LESSON LI.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, 1869-1877.

1. Name the political issues in the campaign of 1868.
2. In what year were the last of the Confederate States readmitted ?
3. When was the fifteenth amendment proclaimed; what right did it confer upon the negro ?
4. Mention three questions, either settled directly by the Washington treaty in 1871, or left to arbitration.
5. To whom was the boundary line of the Northwest referred; in favor of which country was the decision given ?
6. Explain why Santo Domingo was not annexed in 1871.
7. What was the Credit Mobilier; what railroad was built by the company ?
8. Give the causes which led to the formation of the Liberal Republican party; who was nominated as Vice-President during Grant's second term ?
9. Name three famous men who died during Grant's first term ?
10. When and by whom was the telephone invented ?
11. What was the most important event of the Modoc war ?
12. Name the causes which brought about the financial panic in Grant's administration.
13. When was the coinage of the silver dollar discontinued; was the trade dollar also dropped ?
14. How was the centennial of American independence observed ?
15. Why did the Sioux go upon the war path in 1876; what disaster befel the United States troops; what famous General was killed ?
16. Give the result of the election in 1876.
17. Upon what States did the result depend; how many States sent two sets of electoral votes ?

18. Had the Constitution made any provision for such a contingency; by whom was the Electoral Commission bill largely framed ?
19. Of what officials was the Commission composed; give the date upon which Hayes and Wheeler were declared duly elected ?
20. Although there was dissatisfaction in the Democratic party over the decision, did the inauguration of Hayes occur without disturbance ?

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, 1877-1881.

21. For what reason did Hayes appoint a Southern man as Postmaster General; had any of his predecessors taken a member of his Cabinet from the opposition party ?
22. Name the two Southern States from which the troops were withdrawn; does the "solid South" date from that time ?
23. Give the cause, and the extent of the railroad strike in 1877.
24. What was the Bland-Allison bill; in whose administration had silver been demonetized; for the coinage of what metals did the first coinage act of Congress provide ?
25. To how many arbitrators was the fisheries question, in the treaty of Washington, 1871, referred; how much did the United States pay England; in what year was this settled ?
26. When was specie payment resumed ?
27. In what year did General Grant make his tour of the world ?
28. Name two celebrated authors and one statesman who died during the Hayes administration.

LESSON LII.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR, 1881-1885.

1. Give a brief sketch of General Garfield's life previous to his election to the presidency.
2. What statesman did he make Secretary of the State; with what prominent New Yorker had Secretary Blaine long been at variance ?
3. Why had the Vice-Presidency been given to Chester A. Arthur ?

4. Give an account of the assassination of the President; the place and date of his death.
5. What was the motive of Guiteau; give the result of his trial?
6. What centennial was celebrated in 1881 ?
7. When was the Northern Pacific railroad completed ?
8. At what date was letter postage reduced to two cents ?
9. To whom was the command of the army given in 1884 ?
10. Owing to factional quarrels among New York Republicans, what Democrat was elected governor of that State by an unusual majority in 1882 ?
11. During this administration, what service was rendered by Commander (now Rear-Admiral) Schley ?
12. How did the South invite attention to its progress since the Civil war ?
13. Who was the nominee of the Republican party in 1884 ?
14. What had made Grover Cleveland the logical candidate of the Democratic party ?
15. For what is this campaign notorious; name two causes which are believed to have cost Mr. Blaine the loss of New York ?

GROVER CLEVELAND, 1885-1889.

16. For how many years had the Republican party been in power when Cleveland became Chief Executive ?
17. When was the Presidential Succession bill enacted; name the members of the Cabinet in their order of succession ?
18. For how many years did the treaty of 1888 prohibit the immigration of Chinese laborers; by which country was the treaty rejected ?
19. What bureau was elevated to a department and its chief made a Cabinet officer ?
20. By what means did this country compel the exclusion of the Chinese ?
21. Name four prominent men who died during this administration ?
22. By whom was the tariff made the issue in the campaign of 1888 ?

LESSON LIII.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, 1889-1893.

1. What office had Harrison held previous to his election to the presidency ?
2. Mention some distinguished services rendered by his ancestors ?
3. Who was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1889; who was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means ?
4. What great disaster occurred at Johnstown, Pennsylvania ?
5. Explain the Samoan complication.
6. What silver bill was passed in 1890; by what name is the tariff bill of the same year known ?
7. Was the tariff bill of 1890 for protection, or for revenue; name some article placed on the free list; what is meant by reciprocity ?
8. What trouble arose between Italy and the United States during Harrison's term ?
9. What is "The Mafia" ?
10. Give an account of the Chilian incident.
11. What was the condition of the foreign and domestic trade during this period ?
12. What ex-President died during Harrison's term ?
13. Who were the Presidential nominees in 1892; give the result of the election ?

GROVER CLEVELAND, 1893-1897.

14. How did the President defeat the annexation of Hawaii ?
15. Explain the Bering Sea controversy; how was the matter decided ?
16. What caused the financial panic of 1893 ?
17. Give an account of the trouble between Venezuela and Great Britain; what ultimatum was sent by the President to Great Britain ?
18. What was Cleveland's attitude toward the civil service law in both of his terms; how many positions were placed under it during his second administration ?
19. What were the issues of the campaign of 1896 ?
20. What political party had increased in power during the last years of this administration; to what platform did they succeed in bringing over a large number of Democrats ?

LESSON LIV.

REVIEW OF SIXTH PERIOD.

1. At the close of the Civil war why was General Sheridan sent with an army to Texas ?
2. Why has the South a larger representation in Congress now than she had before the Civil war ?
3. Was the negro question entirely settled by reconstruction legislation ?
4. Which amendments were added to the Constitution as a result of the Civil war ?
5. Name three Presidential elections, since the close of the Civil war, in which the chief political issue was the tariff ?
6. What was the primary cause of the Chinese immigration; why did it become necessary to pass Chinese exclusion acts ?
7. By what great disaster was Chicago visited in 1871 ?
8. Why was Philadelphia selected as the site of the Centennial Exposition ?
9. During whose administration were the majority of the seceded States re-admitted ?
10. When and by whom was the World's Fair at Chicago formally opened ?
11. When was Civil Service reform introduced ?
12. Of how many members is the President's Cabinet composed ?
13. In whose administration did Captain Eads improve the channel of the Mississippi river; explain the jetties system ?
14. By what parties was Horace Greeley nominated for the presidency ?
15. What nation presented the Statue of Liberty to the United States; name the President by whom it was accepted for the people ?
16. During whose administration was the first permanent Atlantic cable laid ?
17. When and by whom was the phonograph invented; when were electric lights first used ?
18. In whose administration were specie payments resumed ?
19. When was the Brooklyn bridge completed ?
20. Give the date of the establishment of the Weather Bureau.
21. When was Oklahoma opened to settlement ?

22. When was the Prohibition party organized; what does it advocate ?
23. For what is the Pan-American Congress designed; in what country did it convene in 1901 ?
24. Were all slaves freed by the Emancipation Proclamation; explain how the remainder gained their freedom ?
25. What caused the negro exodus in 1879 ?
26. By what name is the battle of Antietam sometimes known ?
27. How many financial panics has the country experienced ?
28. What caused the panics during (a) Monroe's administration; (b) VanBuren's; (c) Buchanan's; (d) Grant's; (e) Cleveland's?
29. When was the Department of Justice established ?
30. Who was the first Chief Justice; how many have been appointed since the adoption of the Constitution; name the present one ?

SEVENTH PERIOD.

LESSON LV.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, 1897-1901.

1. What was the question of prime importance at the beginning of McKinley's term ?
2. What tariff bill was passed at the extra session of Congress ?
3. How did this affect the business interests of the country ?
4. Why have the Americans always been interested in Cuban affairs; what price did President Polk authorize our Minister to Madrid to offer for Cuba in 1848 ?
5. Give a brief account of the Virginius incident in 1873.
6. When the Cubans revolted—in 1895—did this country remain faithful to its treaty obligations ?
7. Why was the battleship Maine sent—January, 1898—to Havana ?
8. Give a brief account of the destruction of the Maine in Havana harbor.
9. When did the President recall Consul-General Lee from Havana ?
10. What reply was made by the President to the joint note of the diplomats; what countries were represented by the signers of that document ?
11. Did any of the Powers thereafter make a protest as to the course followed by this country ?
12. What resolutions were passed by both Houses of Congress in April, 1898; what action was taken by the Spanish Government in regard to our Minister to Spain ?
13. When did Congress declare that war with Spain had existed since April 21st, the day Spain severed diplomatic relations with this country ?
14. What amount of money was voted to be used at the President's discretion in preparation for war ?
15. Who was in command of the Asiatic naval station ?
16. What officer commanded the fleet sent to blockade Cuban ports ?

17. Name the officer in command of the "Flying Squadron."
 18. What remarkable voyage was made by the battleship *Oregon*, commanded by Captain Clark ?
 19. Where were the two fleets of the Spanish navy located ?
 20. Was there much occasion for strategy on the part of the Americans in this war ?
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LESSON LVI.

THE SPANISH WAR.

1. How many volunteers were called for by the President ?
2. How was money raised to carry on the war ?
3. Who were the "Rough Riders"; name their Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel ?
4. Mention two ex-Confederate officers who were made Major-Generals of Volunteers.
5. Describe Commodore Dewey's victory on May 1, 1898; how was he rewarded by Congress ?
6. What General was sent to Manila, in command of the troops; by whom was he succeeded ?
7. Describe the capture of the Island of Guam by the cruiser *Charleston*.
8. For what were Sampson's fleet and Schley's flying squadron searching ?
9. What port was blockaded by Schley ?
10. What port was subsequently blockaded by both Sampson's and Schley's commands ?
11. Relate briefly the story of Naval Instructor Hobson's exploit at Santiago.
12. Who was in command of the troops sent to Santiago; at what place did they disembark ?
13. How many troops had General Shafter July 1st; who was in command of the force at El Caney ?
14. Describe the charge up San Juan Hill ?
15. When did the Spanish fleet make a sortie from Santiago harbor ?
16. Where was Sampson at this time; in his absence, who was the ranking officer ?

17. Describe briefly the capture of the Spanish fleet; how many hours did the battle continue ?
 18. By whom was the surrender of Admiral Cervera and his officers and crew received ?
 19. What was the American loss in this naval battle; compare it with the Spanish loss ?
 20. What was done with the Spanish officers; with the sailors ?
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LESSON LVII.

THE SPANISH WAR.

1. When did General Toral surrender Santiago; upon what terms ?
2. What proved to be more effective in this war than Spanish bullets; to what camp was the army sent ?
3. What promotions were given to Colonel Wood of the Rough Riders ?
4. Within what period of time did General Shafter invade a foreign country, win two battles, and receive the surrender of a larger army than his own ?
5. What General served under General Miles, in Porto Rico ?
6. Was there any serious fighting on that island ?
7. Who represented the Spanish interests in asking for terms of peace ?
8. What terms were offered by President McKinley ?
9. When and by whom was the protocol signed ?
10. Before the news, that peace was made, reached Manila, what had occurred there ?
11. When were the Stars and Stripes raised on Morro Castle ?
12. Name the Commissioners appointed to make the formal Treaty of Peace in Paris.
13. What agreement was reached concerning the Philippines ?
14. When was the treaty ratified by the Senate; when was it signed by the Queen Regent ?
15. What change was wrought in sectional feeling, by the Spanish war ?
16. What controversy arose over the conduct of the War Department ?
17. Why was the Commissary-General court-martialed and suspended from duty for six years ?

18. What was the entire strength of the army ?
 19. Give the total losses of the Americans.
 20. Is the expansion policy of the administration universally approved; to what political party do the majority of anti-expansionists belong ?
 21. Were not the Louisiana cession and the Mexican acquisition viewed with as much alarm in 1803 and 1848 ?
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LESSON LVIII

REVIEW OF SEVENTH PERIOD.

1. What was the tenor of the letter believed to have been written by Depuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington ?
2. Who was the American Consul-General at Havana when the Maine was destroyed ?
3. Name our Minister to Spain at that time.
4. Explain Captain-General Weyler's policy of reconcentration; what resulted from that plan ?
5. Who was in command of the battleship Maine, when she was sent to Havana ?
6. What ship had the Spanish sent to New York, as an expression of good intentions, in 1898 ?
7. Was this country prepared for war at the beginning of the year 1898 ?
8. Which was in the better condition for service, the army or the navy ?
9. How did the Spanish navy rank at the beginning of the Spanish-American war ?
10. Did many of the American volunteers see much service on the field of battle ?
11. What troops did the States generally use as a basis in filling their quotas ?
12. How many volunteers were asked for in the President's second call for troops ?
13. When Commodore Dewey entered Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, how many miles was he from the nearest American port ?
14. Did Spain capture any American prisoners during the war; where was the first American blood shed in this war ?

15. By what forces was the city of Manila captured ?
16. What controversy arose between the friends of Sampson and Schley ?
17. What forced Admiral Schley to ask for a Court of Inquiry ?
18. What are the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote Canal treaty; when was it ratified by the Senate ?
19. What treaty of 1850, does this supercede; name the routes reported upon by the Commission appointed for that purpose ?
20. What national calamity occurred on September 6, 1901; give the date of the President's death ?
21. What was the motive of the assassin; when was he tried, convicted and executed ?
22. Give the time and place of President Roosevelt's inauguration.
23. What was the decision of the Supreme Court concerning the Philippines and Porto Rico; must Congress enact a special law regulating their tariff relations ?
24. What was the purpose of the Pan-American Exposition ?

LESSON LIX.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HAWAII.

1. When was Hawaii annexed to the United States; by what resolution; when was it created a Territory ?
2. How many islands are there in the Hawaiian group; what nationalities are represented in its inhabitants ?
3. Name the present Governor of the Territory; has it a delegate in Congress ?

CUBA.

4. When was the United States flag raised over Cuba ?
5. Who was appointed Military Governor of the island ?
6. For what form of government does the proposed constitution of Cuba provide ?
7. When will the transfer of actual authority from the United States to the New Cuban government be made ?
8. What does Cuba desire as to reciprocity with the United States ?

PORTO RICO.

9. When did the United States take formal possession of Porto Rico ?
10. At what date did the civil government, established by Congress, go into effect ?
11. Name the present Governor.

GUAM.

12. Which is the largest island of the Ladrone archipelago; when was it ceded to the United States ?
13. What is its distance from San Francisco; from Manila; by whom is its Governor appointed ?

TUTUILA.

14. When and how did Tutuila come into possession of the United States; what is said of its harbor, Pago-Pago ?

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

15. When did the Philippines come into possession of Spain; in honor of which Spanish King were they named ?
16. Give a brief account of Aguinaldo; when was he captured by General Funston ?
17. For what purpose was a Civil Commission appointed by the President; had the work been already begun by the Military authorities ?
18. When was William H. Taft appointed Governor of the Philippines ? Give the date of inauguration.
19. Mention the various methods by which the Filipinos are being educated and trained for self-government ?
20. Had the Filipinos received religious training during the centuries they were under Spanish rule; do they adhere to the Church ?

DANISH WEST INDIES—ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN, ST. CROIX.

21. When was the treaty, ceding these islands, ratified by the Senate ?
22. What price was paid to Denmark for them; give the date of a previous cession which the Senate failed to ratify ?
23. By what body will the civil rights and the economic relations of the inhabitants of the islands be determined ?

LESSON LX.

ADMISSION OF STATES.

1. In whose administration were Vermont and Kentucky admitted ?
2. During whose term was Tennessee admitted ?
3. Name the President when Ohio was admitted ?
4. Who was President when Louisiana and Indiana became States ?
5. Name the five States admitted during Monroe's term.
6. In whose administration did Arkansas become a State ?
7. Who was President at the time Michigan was admitted ?
8. In whose administration was Florida admitted ?
9. Name the three States admitted during Polk's term.
10. During whose term did California become a State ?
11. Mention the three States admitted during Buchanan's administration.
12. What States were admitted in Lincoln's term ?
13. Name the State which came into the Union while Johnson was President ?
14. Who was President when Colorado was admitted ?
15. What States came into the Union during Cleveland's first term ?
16. Name the two States admitted during Harrison's administration ?
17. What State was admitted in Cleveland's second term ?

TERRITORIES ORGANIZED.

District of Columbia, July 16, 1790; March 3, 1791.

*Indian, 1834.

New Mexico, 1850.

Arizona, 1863.

District of Alaska, 1868.

Oklahoma, 1890.

Hawaii, 1900.

*Indian Territory has no organized Territorial government.

THE STATE FLOWERS.

The State Flowers, in most instances, were adopted by the votes of the pupils in the public schools.

Alabama.....	Golden Rod	Mississippi.....	Magnolia
Arkansas.....	Apple Blossom	Montana.....	Bitter Root
California.....	Poppy	Nebraska.....	Golden Rod
Colorado ...	Purple Columbine	New Jersey.....	(tree) Maple
Delaware.....	Peach Blossom	New York.....	Rose
Florida.....	Japonica	N. Carolina,	Chrysanthemum
Georgia.....	Golden Rod	North Dakota....	Golden Rod
Idaho.....	Syringia	Nevada.....	Sun-flower
Illinois.....	Rose	Oregon.....	Grape
Indiana.....	Corn	Oklahoma Territory	Mistletoe
Iowa.....	Wild Rose	Rhode Island.....	Violet
Louisiana.....	Magnolia	Texas.	Blue Bonnet
Maine.....	Pine Cone	Utah.....	Sego Lily
Michigan.....	Apple Blossom	Vermont.....	Red clover
Minnesota.....	Moccasin	Washington...	Rhododendron

GROWTH OF THE CABINET.

Cabinet officers in order of establishment, and the administration in which they were appointed.

Secretary of State.	Established	1789;	Washington's Cabinet.
Secretary of Treasury.	"	1789;	" "
Secretary of War	"	1789;	" "
Attorney-General	"	1789;	" "
Postmaster General*	"	1789;	" "
Secretary of Navy	"	1798;	John Adams' "
Secretary of Interior	"	1849;	Polk's "
Secretary of Agriculture	"	1889;	Cleveland's "

*The Postmaster General was not considered a member of the Cabinet until 1829, in Jackson's first term.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES RATIFIED
THE CONSTITUTION.

Delaware	1787	South Carolina	1788
Pennsylvania	1787	New Hampshire	1788
New Jersey	1787	Virginia	1788
Georgia	1788	New York	1788
Connecticut	1788	North Carolina	1789
Massachusetts	1788	Rhode Island	1790
Maryland	1788		

DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

John Adams,	1826	Oliver Wendell Holmes, . . .	1894
John Quincy Adams,	1848	Washington Irving,	1861
Chester A. Arthur,	1886	Andrew Jackson,	1848
George Bancroft,	1891	Thomas Jefferson,	1826
Henry Ward Beecher,	1887	Robert E. Lee,	1870
James Gillespie Blaine,	1893	Abraham Lincoln,	1865
William Cullen Bryant,	1878	John A. Logan,	1886
John C. Calhoun,	1850	James Russell Lowell,	1891
Salmon P. Chase,	1873	William McKinley,	1901
Rufus Choate,	1861	Oliver P. Morton,	1877
Henry Clay,	1852	William H. Prescott,	1861
Roseoe Conkling,	1888	William H. Seward,	1872
Stephen A. Douglas,	1861	Philip H. Sheridan,	1888
Frederick Douglass,	1895	William T. Sherman,	1891
John Ericsson,	1889	Edwin M. Stanton,	1869
Benjamin Franklin,	1790	Charles Sumner,	1874
David G. Farragut,	1870	Thaddeus Stevens,	1868
Ulysses S. Grant,	1885	Bayard Taylor,	1878
James A. Garfield,	1887	George Washington,	1799
Horace Greeley,	1872	Daniel Webster,	1852
Benjamin Harrison,	1901		

ENGLISH RULERS.

Rulers of England from Henry VII, who invited Columbus to his Court with promises of assistance, to George III, in whose reign America gained her independence.

The reign of Henry VII closed in 1509.

Henry VIII, from 1509 to 1547.

Edward VI, from 1547 to 1553.

Mary, from 1553 to 1558.

Elizabeth, from 1558 to 1603.

James I, from 1603 to 1625.

Charles I, from 1625 to 1649.

Cromwell and the Commonwealth, from 1649 to 1660.

Charles II, from 1660 to 1685.

James II, from 1685 to 1688.

William and Mary, from 1688 to 1702.

Anne, from 1702 to 1714.

George I, from 1714 to 1727.

George II, from 1727 to 1760.

George III, from 1760 to 1810.*

*The king was incapacitated by his mental malady in 1810. Prince of Wales governed as Regent during the last years of his father's reign, January, 1811, to January, 1820.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK.

COLONY AND STATE.

1. What voyager, probably first entered New York bay ?

Ans. From a letter written by Giovanni da Verrazano to Francis I, King of France, it is inferred that that Florentine Commander cruised along the Atlantic coast and entered New York bay, in his ship the *Dalfina* (Dauphine) in the spring of 1524.

2. Were the Dutch the first traders within the territory now known as New York ?

Ans. That belief is generally accepted, but Fiske says that the French had traded with the Indians ever since Verrazano's voyage, and had built a fort on an island a few miles south of Albany.

3. Who was William Usselinex; what organization was suggested by him ?

Ans. An enterprising merchant of Antwerp; to organize a West India Company for the purpose of trade, and also to annoy Spain.

4. For what purpose did the Dutch engage the services of the English Commander, Henry Hudson ?

Ans. To find a north-west passage around the American continent.

5. Give the name of his ship; the time consumed in the voyage; where did he cast anchor ?

The *Half Moon*; he sailed on the fourth of April, 1609, and

anchored within Sandy Hook on September third. According to Indian tradition a boat's crew who landed on the beach of Congee (Coney Island,) were the first Europeans to tread the shore of the harbor.

6. How far did the Half Moon ascend the river ?

On the nineteenth of September Hudson anchored near the present site of Albany; returning he sailed out to sea the fourth of October.

7. By what name was Long Island known at the time of the discovery of the Hudson river ?

It was called Sewan-hack from Sewan (shells, wampum) and hacking (land), the Indians of the island being the principal manufacturers of that currency.

4. Who was Adrian Block; when did he build the first vessel constructed by white men on these shores ?

A Dutch navigator who spent the winter of 1613-1614 on Manhattan island where he built the *Onrust* (Restless.) In the spring he discovered the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers.

9. By whom was Hellegat named ?

The East river was named Hellegat (corrupted into Hell Gate) by Block, after a river in Holland.

10. Who explored Long Island sound, discovering thereby the insular character of Long Island ?

Adrian Block, in 1614.

11. Did Block discover the island named after him ?

It had been seen by Cornelis May, before it was visited by Block.

12. When was the name New Netherland first officially applied to the territory ?

In 1614, when the States General granted a charter to the United New Netherland company.

13. Where was Fort Nassau ?

The abandoned French fort below Albany was repaired by the Dutch in 1614, and named Fort Nassau in honor of the family of the Stadtholder.

14. Where was a Dutch fort and trading post built in 1618, when a freshet compelled a removal from Castle Island ?

At the mouth of the Tawasentha (place of the many dead) where there was a Mohawk village and burial place.

15. What did the Dutch afterward name the Tawasentha ?

Andriessen Bradt, a native of Denmark, surnamed the Norman, settled there, and the Dutch called the stream Norman's kill.

16. What Dutch fort was located on the present site of Albany; when was it built ?

Fort Orange; 1623.

17. Give the name of the village which grew up around Fort Orange; the significance of the name ?

Beverwick; it was a center of the trade in beaver and other furs.

18. For how many years had the Dutch a formal government; name the four governors ?

Thirty-eight. Peter Minuet; Walter Van Twiller; William Kieft and Peter Stuyvesant.

19. What is the origin of the name Staten Island ?

So-called in honor of the Staaten, or States General.

20. Who were the Patroons ?

Wealthy members of the West India Company who had received large grants of land in return for having settled Colonies numbering fifty adults. There were ten Patroons (patrons), the most prosperous of all being Kilian Van Rensselaer whose manor-house was erected in 1630.

21. Who was the first clergyman of New Netherland; when did he arrive ?

Domine Evrardus Bogardus, (latin form of Evert Bogaert) came with Van Twiller in 1633; the church built for him was the first on Manhattan

22. By what name was the present location of the Brooklyn Navy Yard known to the early settlers of New Netherland?

Wallabout Bay.

23. Who was the first schoolmaster: date of his arrival ?

Adam Roelandson; came with Van Twiller in 1633, in the warship Soutberg.

24. Give the origin of the name, Governor's Island ?

The little island in the bay was bought by Van Twiller; since that date it has been known as Governor's Island.

25. What was the currency of the red men ?

Wampum; beads made from sea-shells.

26. How many colors were there: in what respect did that currency resemble the double standard ?

White, purple and black; the dark beads were worth about twice as much as the white.

27. Where were these shells chiefly found: what other colonists learned the use and value of wampum from the Dutch ?

On the shores of Long Island; the Plymouth settlers.

28. What assembly was called in Kieft's administration: why ?

In 1641 Kieft invited an assemblage of heads of families to consider the question of an Indian war. At this meeting a board of Twelve Men were chosen.

29. In what year was the second assembly convened; by what name was the second board known ?

In 1643; The Eight Men.

30. When was the third board elected; what was it called ?

In 1647; The Nine Men.

31. What officials succeeded to the Nine Men ?

The Burgomasters; they were ex-officio chief rulers of the city.

32. How was the West India Company governed ?

The government was vested in five separate Chambers or Boards, representing different sections of the Netherland. The Executive Board was known as the College of Nineteen.

33. Where was Rensselaerstein ?

A fortress built by Kilian Van Rensselaer upon a rocky island in the Hudson was known by that name.

34. What was "staple right;" by whom levied ?

The right to compel passing vessels either to pay duty for that privilege, or to unload their cargoes to be sold upon the dock; Kilian Van Rensselaer at Rensselaerstein.

35. How did the Dutch migration to New Netherland differ from that of the English to New England ?

The Dutch movement was one of individuals; the English came to New England in communities and parishes already organized.

36. What is the origin of the name Yonkers ?

The Patroon Adrian Van Der Donck's manor was commonly known as "de Yonkheer's Landt." Yonkheer (young lord) is now familiar to us as Yonkers.

37. What was the beginning of Wall Street ?

In 1652 a wall was built across Manhattan Island at the northern limit of the city; this wall was the commencement of one of the most famous streets in the world.

38. What was the recognized religion of the colony ?

The Dutch Reformed church was the prevailing religious organization.

39. When did the Jews arrive in New Netherland ?

A few Jews had settled in New Amsterdam under the liberal rule of the Dutch, and in 1691 had a place of public worship. In 1738 William Smith an earnest advocate of the freedom of the press obtained the passage of a law disfranchising the Jews.

40. When were the streets of New York first lighted ?

In 1697; the housekeeper of every seventh house on a street was obliged to hang out on a pole a lantern with a candle in it, the expense to be defrayed equally by the occupants of the seven houses.

41. What changes occurred, in the names of officers, at the beginning of English rule ?

The Director-General became Governor; the Burgomasters, Magistrates; the Schepens, Aldermen; the Schouts, Sheriffs; the Koopinen, Secretaries

42. Who was the first English governor; what was the most important appointment made by him ?

Colonel Nichols; that of Thomas Willet to be first Mayor of New York city.

43. Who was the first physician in New York ?

Dr. Johannes La Montaigne, who began practicing in 1636 ?

44. What change occurred in the government in 1673 ?

The Dutch sailed into the bay and entered the garrison without giving or receiving a shot, Captain Manning, the commander of the port, having offered to surrender.

45. When was New York restored to the English; how ?

In 1674; by treaty.

46. Under what Governor did the citizens adopt a charter for their own government ?

Governor Dongan.

47. What rights did it secure to the people ?

Trial by jury; the franchise; taxation by the Assembly and religious freedom.

48. How often did the Assembly meet; of how many members was it composed ?

Once it three years; twenty-one.

49. In order to apportion the members, into how many Counties was the Colony divided ?

Twelve were erected in 1683; but Cornwall (now in Maine,) and Dukes, consisting of several islands on the coast of Massachusetts, were detached in 1691.

50. Give the names of the six Counties which remain nearly as organized in 1683; and, following, the four which have since been divided ?

Suffolk, Queens, Kings, New York, Richmond and Westchester; Orange, Ulster, Dutchess and Albany.

51. Why is a park in New York called The Battery ?

Leisler improved the fort at New York planting a battery of six guns about it; hence the name.

52. What gave New York power in the Inter-Colonial wars ?

The friendship of the Iroquois.

53. When did New York finally pass from the hands of the Dutch ?

In 1674, to remain for one hundred years an English province.

54. Mention one advantage to the country arising from this capture by the English.

The country obtained unity, as England had then an uninterrupted coast line from Maine to Georgia.

55. Who was the most noted leader of New York forces during King William's war ?

Peter Schuyler of Albany; as Mayor of Albany he was ex-officio Commissioner to the Indians, and was deservedly popular.

56. What governor effected the establishment of Trinity Church in New York city; when ?

Governor Fletcher; 1696.

57. Who was the first printer in New York ?

William Bradford came to New York in 1693, and that year printed the laws of the colony.

58. When and by whom was the first newspaper published ?

In 1725 the *New York Gazette* was published by William Bradford.

59. Where was Bradford buried; where is the original tombstone now placed ?

In Trinity churchyard; in the rooms of the New York Historical Society, to which it was given in 1863, by Trinity Church Corporation. The stone now in the churchyard is only a copy.

60. When was the first public library opened ?

In 1729; it was known as the Corporation Library.

61. What was the first College called; when was the cornerstone laid ?

Kings College; in 1756.

62. What benefit did New York receive from the French and Indian war ?

Farmers pushed on north and west of Albany to fertile lands they had marched over during that war; towns grew up, more or less rapidly, about the forts as in case of Rome near Fort Stanwix, and Utica about Fort Schuyler.

63. How many rulers had New York in the century preceding the Revolution; what feudal lord in the Mohawk valley had powerful influence over the Indians ?

Thirty-three, many of these being Lieutenant-Governors; Sir William Johnson.

64. When did the battle of Golden Hill occur; why is it of importance ?

It began on January 19th, and continued on the 20th, 1770; it was the first bloodshed between soldiers and citizens, having occurred nearly two months previous to the Boston Massacre.

65. Who were the Sons of Liberty ?

The radical opponents of the royal Governors ?

66. At the beginning of the Revolution in which colony was the spirit of resistance strongest ?

Bancroft says "That spirit was nowhere so strong as in New York."

67. What resistance was made in New York to the tea tax ?

New York, like Boston, had organized a society of 'Mohawks' to throw the tea overboard; but the ship destined for New York was delayed by storms, and when it did finally arrive was not allowed to land its cargo.

68. What two New Yorkers were appointed Generals, by the same Congress which commissioned Washington Commander-in-Chief ?

Philip Schuyler and Richard Montgomery.

69. When, and where, was the earliest attempt made to consolidate the strength of the American colonies ?

In 1754, when a convention met in Albany to discuss a plan of union.

70. Why did a Provincial Convention meet in New York, April, 1775 ?

To choose delegates to the Continental Congress.

71. When was the State of New York ushered into existence ?

In July, 1776, when the Provincial Congress assumed the name Convention of Representatives of the State of New York.

72. Name the members of the Committee appointed, by this convention, to prepare a Constitution.

John Jay, John. S Hobart, William Smith, William Duer, Gouverneur Morris, Robert Yates, Robert R. Livingston, John Broome, John Morin Scott, Abraham Yates, jr., Henry Wisner, Samuel Townsend, Charles DeWitt.

73. When did the Committee report: when was the First Constitution of New York State adopted ?

March, 1777: April, 1777.

74. How many Constitutions has New York had ?

Four: in 1777, in 1822, in 1846 and 1894. A convention was called in 1866, but its work failed to meet the approval of the people.

75. When was the University of the State established; who was its first Chancellor ?

In 1784; George Clinton, the first Governor of New York.

76. Name three distinguished men among the first Regents of the University; to what did they change the name of Kings College ?

Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and Baron Steuben; to Columbia College.

77. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress had an advisory power only: what distinction attached to New York during that period ?

It was the only one of the thirteen States to meet every request of Congress for men and money.

78. Name the three delegates from New York to the Convention of 1787, held for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation; how many voted ?

Alexander Hamilton, Robert Yates and John Lansing jr.; Alexander Hamilton voted for the new Constitution, Yates and Lansing being Anti-Federalists, withdrew from convention.

79. How many counties had New York at the time of Washington's first inauguration; how many at present ?

Fifteen; sixty-one.

80. To whom is New York most indebted for the Erie Canal; when was it commenced; when finished ?

Governor DeWitt Clinton; in 1817; in 1825.

81. Who was then President; name the Governor of New York ?

John Quincy Adams; De Witt Clinton.

82. Name two prominent citizens of New York who have represented the government at the French court.

Robert R. Livingston and Gouverneur Morris.

83. Which one negotiated the purchase of Louisiana

Robert R. Livingston.

84. What was the "Long House" of the Iroquois confederacy ?

A figurative expression by which the Indians designated their league; the Mohawks were called the keepers of the eastern door, and the Senecas, the keepers of the western.

85. What officials were charged with the management of Indian affairs under the Dutch government; after the English conquest ?

The Director-General and Council of the province of New Netherland; the mayor and magistrates of Albany, acting as a Board of Indian Commissioners.

86. What is considered the most important act of Governor Andros' administration ?

The founding of the Indian Commission.

87. Under what name was Long Island represented in the assembly of October, 1683; of how many representatives was the assembly composed ?

Yorkshire; it was divided into three districts called "ridings." Eighteen; it was by this assembly that New York, and its appendages, were divided into twelve counties.

88. Mention the most important fact in early American history.

The alliance between the Five Nations and the whites—Dutch and English—in the Hudson river valley.

89. Why did the French find it a hopeless undertaking to make overtures of friendship to the Mohawks ?

Because that tribe had not forgotten that a Frenchman—Champlain—had accompanied the war-party of Canadian Indians at whose hands the Mohawks had suffered defeat in 1609.

90. Explain why Albany was one of the most prominent towns in the English-American colonies.

After it was made headquarters of the Indian Commission, the fact of its nearness to the Iroquois league added greatly to its importance.

91. What organization—formed previous to the revolution—held public meetings in “The Fields”; locate the place.

The Sons of Liberty; at that date the region now occupied by the Post Office, City Hall and City Hall Park were in the outskirts of the town.

92. What New Yorker wrote the call for the only Constitutional convention ever held by the nation.

Alexander Hamilton.

93. When was the first newspaper published in Albany ?

The *Albany Gazette*; published in 1771.

94. (a) What battle of the Revolution has been styled “The Glory of New York”; (b) Why ?

(a) The battle of Oriskany. (b) The fate of Burgoyne’s expedition was largely decided there, in one the most desperate hand to hand encounters of the war.

95. (a) Who was in command of the American troops; (b) why did they fail to reach Fort Stanwix ?

(a) General Nicholas Herkimer, who was in command of eight hundred men between the ages of sixteen and sixty; (b) more than one-third of the men were killed or disabled, and General Herkimer was fatally wounded.

96. What citizen of New York was the first Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States ?

John Jay.

97. During Jay's administration as governor what legislation, concerning slavery, did he secure; when was slavery totally abolished in New York ?

The passage of an act for its gradual abolition; July 4th, 1827.

98. Name five other famous governors of the State.

George Clinton, Dewitt Clinton, William L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Silas Wright.

99. Name four of the ablest United States Senators.

Gouverneur Morris, William H. Seward, Roscoe Conkling, William M. Evarts.

100. From what year do the common public schools of New York date ?

From 1795, when the Legislature voted money to the amount of fifty thousand dollars yearly for five years; the counties sharing in the distribution of State money duplicated the amount by local taxation.

101. When was the office of Superintendent of Schools created; name the first incumbent of the office; when was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction elected ?

In 1813, Gideon Hawley; in 1854, and in 1867 the common schools in the State were made free.

102. Mention four Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Victor M. Rice; Neil Gilmour; Andrew S. Draper; Charles R. Skinner.

103. What was the "Albany Regency"?

A few able men of the Democratic party who, having their headquarters at Albany, largely controlled the action of their party throughout the Union.

104. Name the Presidents furnished by New York; how many were elected to that office ?

Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt; two.

105. When were the Stars and Stripes first hoisted: over what fort ?

On the day the battle of Oriskany was fought, August 6, 1777; Fort Stanwix.

106. Describe the capture of the British standards, and the manufacture of an American flag.

Colonel Marinus Willett had made asortie from Fort Stanwix and captured Sir John Johnson's camp containing much spoil. Among the plunder were five British standards, which the Colonel hoisted ovhe the fort. while above them he raised an American flag constructed out of a white shirt, a blue jacket, and some strips of red from a skirt belonging to a soldier's wife.

107. Give an acount of the establishment of the Military Academy at West Point.

The necessity of such a school was felt as early as 1776, and in two annual messages to Congress Washington had suggested the propriety of such an institution. In 1801 it was established by act of Congress, and in 1812 provision was made for its reorganization.

108. When was the State Library founded ?

In 1818, by act of Legislature.

109. In what year was the State Board of Charities organized ?

In 1867.

110. What is the State color ?

The imperial color, purple.

111. Name the elements determining political rank that have given to New York the title of Empire State.

Wealth, population and commerce.

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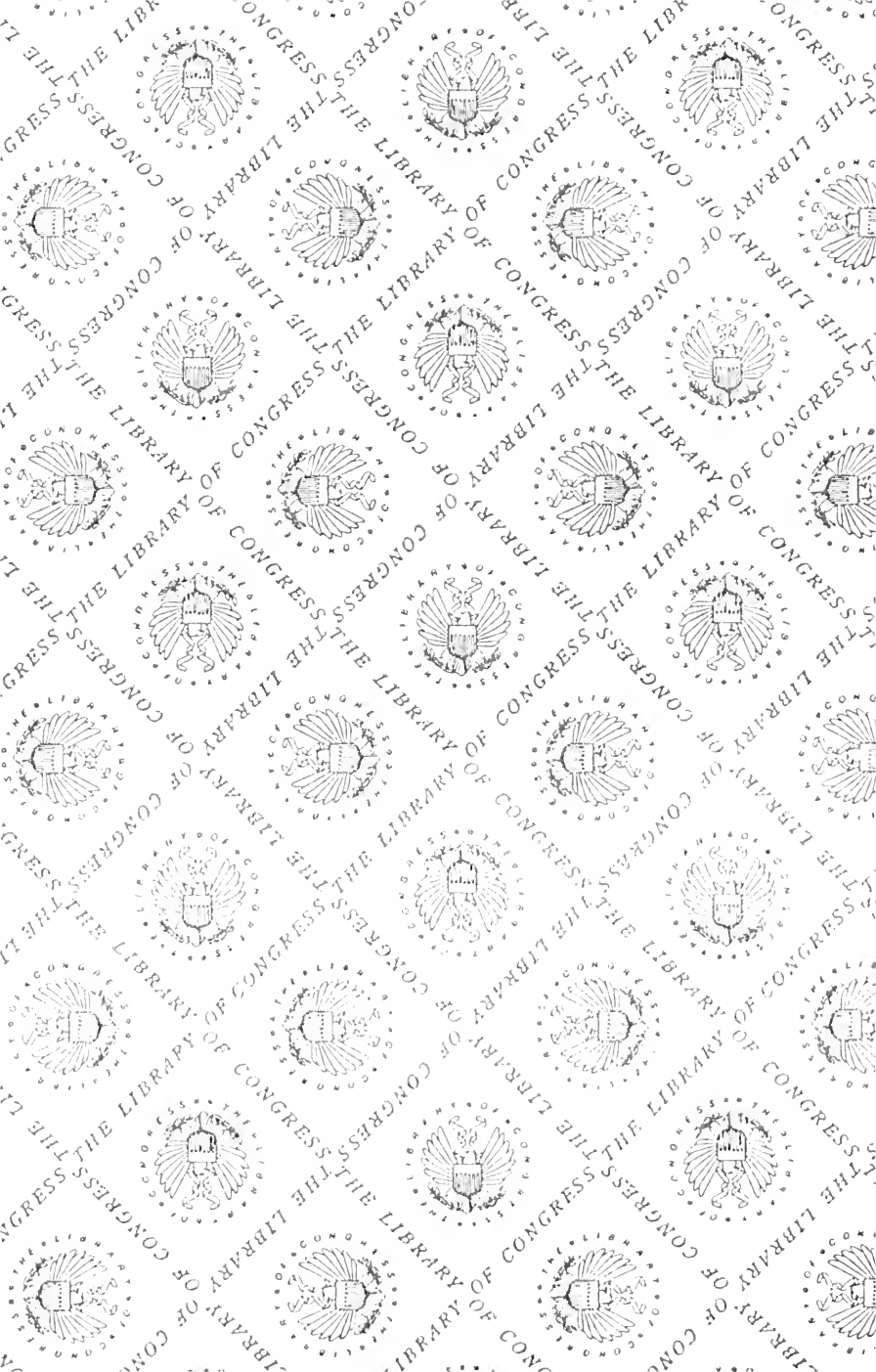
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